THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

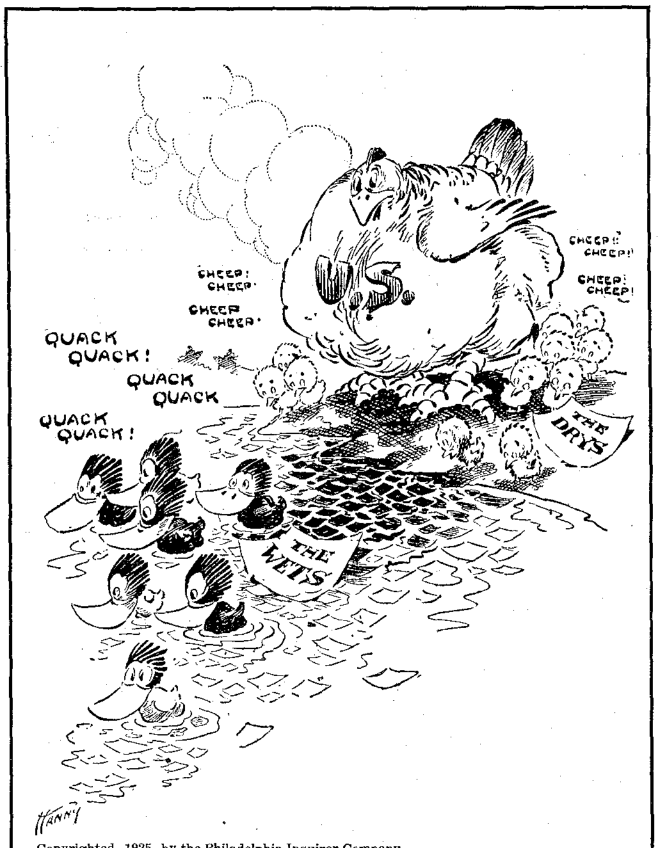
(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

BOTH SIDES FIND A "KICK" IN THE CHURCH DRY REPORT

BOTH WETS AND DRYS find a "kick" in the church report on Prohibition which stimulates them to increased activity in their perennial warfare. "Here," say the vets in effect, "is ammunition from the camp of the enemy that vill serve us in our fight to modify or repeal the Volstead Law." "Here," say the drys, "is a rousing summons to greater effort n the campaign for enforcement, for the education of public entiment, and for a non-alcoholic nation." In the main, neither side seriously challenges the report's accuracy as a record of facts, altho the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general ecretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Church, s widely quoted by the press as aying: "If the writer of the articles for the Federal Council f Churches is not getting anything from the National Associa- ion Opposed to Prohibition he a fool. It is exactly the kind f stuff that organization pays or," a statement that is roundly iticized by many newspapers.

But the suspicions suggested y Dr. Wilson are answered y Dr. John A. Marquis, gen- al secretary of the Board of National Missions of the Presby- rian Church and chairman of he administrative committee the Federal Council of hurches, who states that the eport was issued, after a year of nvestigation, "in the conviction hat the handling of great social asks like Prohibition requires nowledge of facts, favorable or nfavorable." And the Anti-Saloon League, in its official omment on this much-discust document, admits its substantial ccuracy and welcomes it as a challenge to believers in Prohibi- on to fight harder than ever for the cause. The candid and ispassionate tone of the report moves the Detroit *News* to emark that "whatever the subject the Federal Council of hurches speaks on in the future, it will have a new note of uthority for millions," and the Federal Council, the Norfolk *irginian-Pilot* reminds us, speaks for a group of Protestant vangelical churches whose membership totals 21,000,000.

The report of the investigators for the churches warns the rohibitionists that their cause is still on trial, and that public opinion must decide the issue. Friends of Prohibition "failed to realize that the battle was only half won when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted," remarks the Utica *Press;* and the Indianapolis *News* reminds them that "with the Prohibition statute in force, the need for education as to the evils of alcohol and the moral meaning of temperance is as great as it ever was—perhaps greater." "Only a tremendous drive of publicity can obtain the 'attitude of intelligent sympathy' toward the law recommended by the Federal Council," says the Rochester *Herald*, which adds: "Just as advertising 'sold' the Liberty Loans to the American people, so advertising can sell Prohibition enforcement. Why not try it?" "Five years are not a fair test of the American people's reaction to a law that runs counter to the habits of many generations," thinks the Asheville *Times*, which urges us to give the experiment "more time and more aid." The investigators "should not have approached Prohibition as an 'experiment,' but as an established fact," protests the Wichita *Beacon*, which insists that "the only thing to do is to adopt a steady, resolute and determined policy of enforcement which leaves the word 'experiment' entirely out of the vocabulary."


CHEEP! CHEEP!
CHEEP! CHEEP!
CHEEP CHEEP!
CHEEP! CHEEP!
CHEEP! CHEEP!
QUACK QUACK!
QUACK QUACK
QUACK QUACK!
THE DRYS
THE WETS
HANNY

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THEY JUST DON'T SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Granted that certain abuses have crept into the social life of the country in connection with Prohibition, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* points out that "this does not in the least really affect the great problem of Prohibition as a moral question of the first importance." For, says this ardently "dry" journal, "in a great moral issue there are no two sides to consider." "That Prohibition can be a failure," it adds, "should not be admitted even for a moment as a possibility." And returning to the subject in a later issue, it continues:

> "Prohibition is in the Constitution and on the statute books, because the average American, the home-keeping, home-loving citizen, with children in the schools and a nest-egg in the bank, put it there. And it is just this class of citizens who figure least in such collections of public opinion as the report of the Federal Council of Churches has given us.
>
> "Americans of this type are little more to be found in the New

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

York Directory of Directors, than they are upon the blotters of police-stations, or the rolls of beneficiaries of the social settlements. Their experiences and their opinions are not to be discovered easily or without protracted and expensive investigation. But it is their opinion that makes responsible politicians so exceedingly wary about suggesting changes in the law. It was the opinion of that class which carried the Massachusetts referendum for Prohibition last year, which has made Indiana safe from bootleggers, and enabled Michigan to defeat every effort to get an expression favorable to the return of the saloon.

"The report will be of distinct service if it attracts public attention more directly to the evasions of the law, now notorious and scandalous. To argue that those evasions can not be checked, or that the law can not be enforced, is to confess that the United States Government is less powerful than a limited number of its people, who are willing to become lawbreakers in order to gratify their appetites or to fill their pockets. That in brief is to confess the impotence of the nation in the face of organized crime. That way anarchy lies, and no effort nor any expenditure is too great to keep the nation from treading that path."

CHIEF CONCLUSIONS OF THE CHURCH "DRY" REPORT

WE CAN NOT YET TELL whether Prohibition is really successful. "Dry" and "wet" publicity matter is unreliable. Evils due to alcohol have been less during the Prohibition period than during previous years, but during the more recent Prohibition years they show a tendency to increase.

The abolition of the saloon is universally acknowledged as a definite gain, especially as benefiting the working classes.

The effect of Prohibition on crime can not yet be determined.

The effect on business is impossible to measure, altho Prohibition is partly responsible for the increase of savings deposits and the diversion of buying power from alcoholic beverages to various forms of consumers' goods.

It can not be proved that Prohibition is responsible for the decline of respect for law or the revolt of youth against moral conventions.

Until the recent reorganization of enforcement agencies, no adequate effort had been made to enforce the Volstead Law. The Federal Government should be able practically to eliminate smuggling and large-scale bootlegging, and prevent illegal use of industrial alcohol and bonded liquors. The retail trade is beyond its power, and must be handled by State and local authorities.

The present extent of violation is unknown. The total amount of liquor consumed has been greatly reduced, but this is no measure of the success of Prohibition, since the moral problem resulting from illicit traffic is out of proportion to its volume.

There are indications that the business community and industrial labor are hostile to the present form of Prohibition, while the majority of newspapers are favorable. Developments in certain States indicate election-time sentiment toward, rather than away from, rigid Prohibition. But the "wet" minority, especially in the great cities, is large enough to make thoroughgoing enforcement impossible. Since a large portion of our population is opposed to Prohibition, in order to make Prohibition successful, the churches and "dry" organizations must try to change the minds of the people by energetic and sustained educational effort.

"The truth is Prohibition's strongest defense," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. "Prohibition is in a transition stage, but unless we are wholly astray in our observations, we are already emerging from the worst phase of it," remarks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, which believes that the dry law "will win ultimately the support of multitudes who are now opposed to it." "Nothing in the Federal Council's report encourages the thought that Prohibition is losing ground in public favor to an extent to warrant belief in its repeal or material modification if the question were submitted to a referendum," avers the Washington *Star*. The Eighteenth Amendment is "the fruition of a century of agitation against the evils of intemperance," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and "if it is ever repealed or the statutes under it modified to defeat the purpose of its authors the change should come about through a like deliberation." The church report on Prohibition, "despite its pessimism," will be of value to the nation "if it serves to wake up the forces of law and order and temperance to the duty of eternal vigilance," remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*. And the Springfield *Republican*, after reminding us that "all reforms have passed through a disillusionment stage after their realization in practise," goes on to say:

"Like many other attempts to uplift mankind, Prohibition must be assessed as neither all good nor all bad. If it is to succeed permanently, however, it must be made clear that the advantages of it outweigh the disadvantages. To that end the possible sources of authoritative information concerning its effects should be far better organized than they are to-day. The report of the Federal Council of Churches is notable for its admission that all statistical data bearing on the subject are defective, incomplete and untrustworthy if considered in relation to final judgments. Even in the matter of testing public opinion it is admitted that the question is in a fog. Wherever necessary, the State and Federal Governments should be induced to collect more accurate statistics, and such agencies as the Federal Council of Churches should be encouraged to pursue continuously independent studies of the subject. Federal Prohibition in its sixth year finds even careful investigators baffled in their search for authoritative and definite information concerning the amount of alcoholic drink now consumed in comparison with the amount consumed in the license era, altho there can be little doubt that the volume has been enormously diminished in the United States as a whole.

"Any system of liquor-traffic regulation is sure to develop defects. Massachusetts' high-license system before Prohibition came in was the best of its kind, probably, in America at that time, yet under it drunkenness was increasing and the virtue of temperanc was not gaining ground. For that conclusion w are indebted to the repo of the Massachusetts commission for the study o the drink evil, which wa appointed by Governo Foss. If we go back t the high-license system w shall not only confess failure to make progress bu revert to a system unde which progress had stopt The only alternative eve suggested to-day is government monopoly o the liquor traffic as a public utility like the Post office, which would mea putting the Governmen into business on a $5,000,000,000 scale in compar son with which man socialistic enterprise would be child's play.

"The merits of Proh bition, as thus far teste are of sufficient social an economic importance t the nation to make it abandonment in the i mediate future out of th range of probability."

As a sequel to their report, a Washington dispatch tells u the Federal Council will launch a campaign "to intensify th teaching of temperance by the churches."

Turning now to comment either unfriendly to the dry law o skeptical about the possibility of enforcing it, we find many su gestions that the laws be modified to legalize the sale of lig wines and beer. "Altogether the report of the Federal Counc is highly confirmatory of the view that the most pressing d mestic problem before the country to-day is how to get rid Prohibition in its present extreme form and substitute for moderate regulation that will be effective because it will be ab to command public tolerance and support," remarks the Detro *Free Press*. "Prohibition has accomplished nothing for te perance," declares the St. Paul *Dispatch*, which points out th "we are getting worse results on an expenditure of $20,000,00 for enforcement this year than we got on an expenditure $2,000,000 in the first year of the experiment." "Slowly w move toward the intelligent regulation of the liquor traffic whic will give the poor man an equal chance with the rich one, an put the kibosh on poison labeled as beverage," says the Camd *Courier*. "The report does not on the whole give one great fai in the ultimate victory of the Prohibition law," notes t Washington *Post*, which goes on to say:

"But it does, speaking of the saloon, give firm assurance that that great evil is gone forever. This is extremely gratifying.

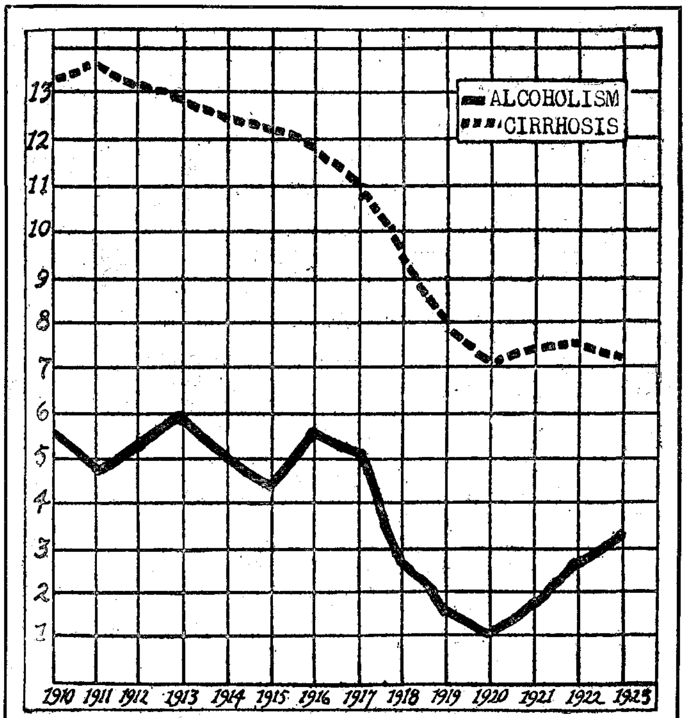
"But Prohibition of all liquor traffic and the dead saloon are two different and distinct questions. The saloon is a physical creation that can be legislated out of existence—forced out even by public opinion. Prohibition, on the other hand, is a difficult and dangerous experiment in legislation, because it interferes with lifelong habits of temperate men who feel that their personal liberty is invaded.

"The suppression of liquor traffic is a noble ideal; but the method undertaken, it would seem from impartial public information sources, is far from being in harmony with public sentiment."

"The disappearance of the saloon is one question; and the hundred-and-one wretched tyrannies of the Volstead Law constitute another and entirely distinct question which should be considered on its separate merits," says the Syracuse *Herald*, which adds: "It is the interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment by Congress, and not the disappearance of the saloon, that has provoked the wide-spread and contemptuous disregard for law which is now the sorrow and dismay of all good citizens." In an editorial headed "Prohibition Illusions Disappearing," the New York *World* says:

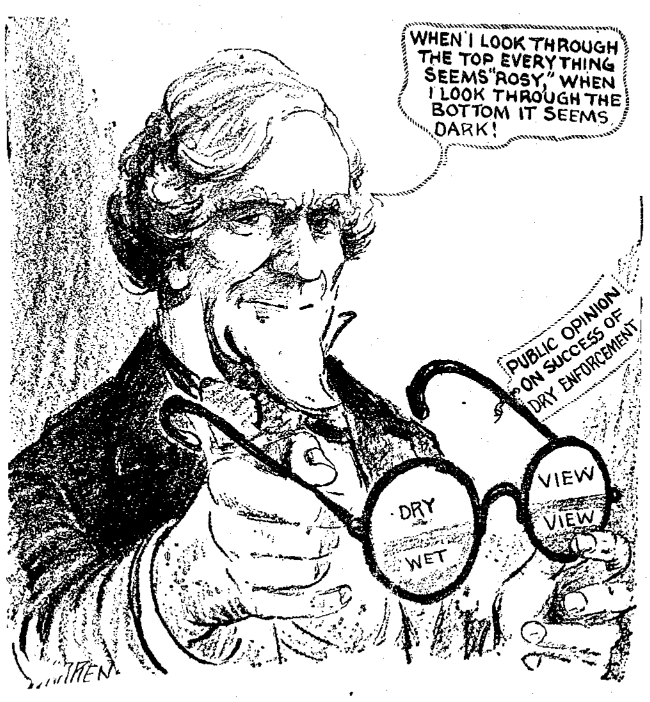
"Many Anti-Saloon Leaguers and others think that enforcement can yet be galvanized into effectiveness. But the palpable fact is that an increasing number do not. They feel that if Prohibition drives ahead on the old track, it will simply register the familiar failures and pile still higher the evils of bootlegging, rum-running, hijacking, bribery and general law-breaking. They are willing to consider whether a legalization of the lighter drinks will not lend itself to a fuller protection against whisky and other hard liquors. In short, they are losing some of the illusions with which they embarked, in such defiance of individual and State rights, upon the Prohibition experiment."

Much interest has been aroused by newspaper rumors that the brewing interests are working for a dry-law compromise agreement with the Anti-Saloon League under which they would work to rid the country of strong spirits in exchange for a modification of the law to permit the sale of light wines and beer. Advocacy of this strange alliance by members of the United States Breweries Association is said to have been responsible for the resignation of its President, Christian W. Feigenspan, who is quoted as saying that he believed the public would resent such an alliance. In Mr. Feigenspan's opinion, "beer will come back in response to a general demand; not because of anything the brewers may do, nor by favor of the Anti-Saloon League." Commenting on the rumored negotiations, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, is quoted in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying:



DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLIC DISEASES

This graph, published in the report of the Federal Council of Churches, traces the death-rates per 100,000 population from alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, over a period of thirteen years. The figures, which were compiled by the Bureau of Census, show a rising death-rate from these causes since 1920.


WHEN I LOOK THROUGH THE TOP EVERYTHING SEEMS "ROSY," WHEN I LOOK THROUGH THE BOTTOM IT SEEMS DARK!
PUBLIC OPINION ON SUCCESS OF DRY ENFORCEMENT
DRY VIEW
WET VIEW
WARREN

THE BIFOCAL AGE OF PROHIBITION

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

"When the brewers and the Anti-Saloon League get together to enforce Prohibition, the millennium will jog along close behind. A minority of the brewers and distillers have repeatedly suggested compromise plans on the liquor situation. Various plans have been advocated to secure a larger alcoholic content in beer and pledge the brewers to aid in enforcement. If they ever work out a program to make Prohibition enforcement effective, Congress and the people will doubtless give it due consideration.

"There are many barriers in the way of the plan. Experience in the United States indicates the people will have real Prohibition or licensed liquor. The majority of Congress come from districts and States where the one-half-per-cent. standard has been adopted under State law. They will not go back on their constituents.

"Then, too, voters will want evidence that the brewers can make good in their plan to enforce the law. If the Government can not do it, how can the brewers do it?"

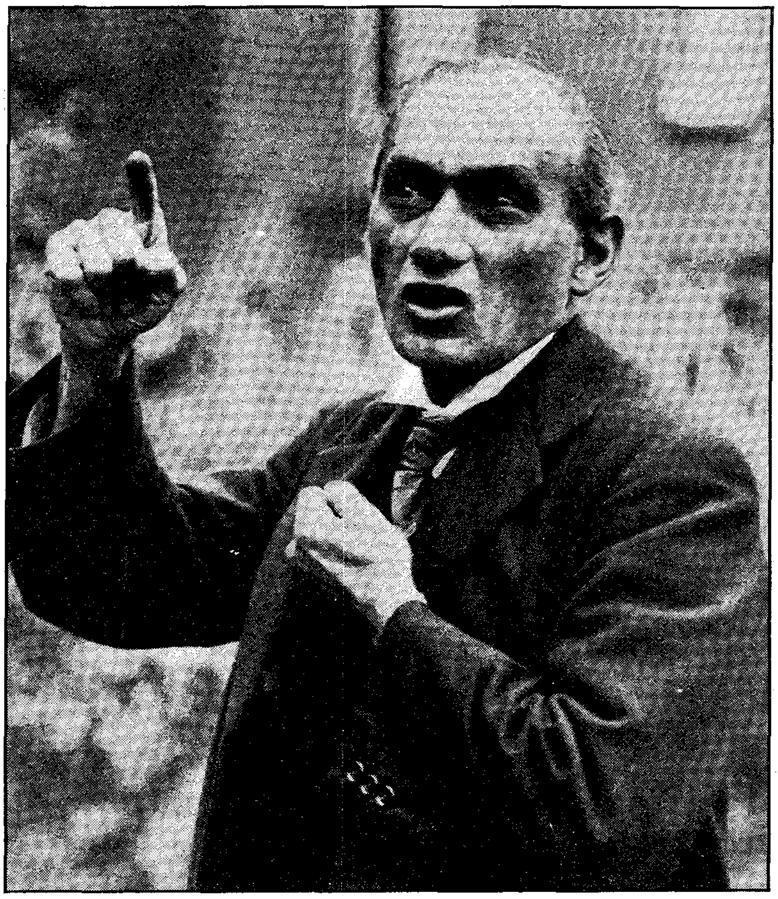
While the report of the Federal Council of Churches is described by many papers as the most important document yet issued on the subject, it explains in its opening paragraphs that one of its aims "is to stimulate more adequate study of the social consequences of Prohibition." This brings the following suggestion from the Newark *News:*

"An organization like the Rockefeller Foundation, with the millions of dollars at its disposal, could, if it were so minded, make an investigation of Prohibition that would truly get somewhere. It might not find the facts quite in accordance with the Rockefeller idea of what ought to be. What of that?

"From the Government we do not get the real truth about Prohibition—at least not all the truth. The proponents of Prohibition twist facts to support their own ideas, and so, too, do its opponents. The truth lies somewhere in the realm of the ascertainable, and the individual or foundation that dispassionately found it out and then told it to the country would be an undoubted public benefactor, if only by eliminating much useless effort in almost countless directions."

THE SACKING OF SAKLATVALA

IT IS ALWAYS A DEBATABLE QUESTION, this business of barring out foreigners with radical views who propose to visit the United States, concludes the Manchester *Union*, as it reads of the barring of one Shapurji Saklatvala, Parsee, Member of the British Parliament, and Communist, who had planned to come to Washington October 1 to attend the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. "But some of our extra-nervous 100 per centers objected," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "with the result that the Secretary of State, by rescinding the American visa for his passport, denies him even temporary entrance." This action leads the Virginia paper to remark, rather caustically, that "when a swarthy Parsee that London puts up with without any nervousness *can cause* Washington to throw a double-duck fit, this country, while it may remain the Land of the Free, can no longer be called the home of the brave."



Pacific & Atlantic photograph

"I WAS NOT GOING TO CRITICIZE YOUR INSTITUTIONS"

Declares Shapurji Saklatvala, Parsee, Member of the British Parliament, and Communist, who has been barred as an undesirable alien by Secretary of State Kellogg.

The most recent case of this sort, recalls the New Hampshire paper, was that of Count Karolyi, of Hungary, who was "muzzled by Secretary of State Hughes." Whether it best serves the cause of sound public policy and good order to handle gentry of this sort with a loose rein or a sharp curb, is a matter for fair discussion, thinks *The Union*. Judging from Secretary Kellogg's statement immediately following the cancellation of the passport visa of Saklatvala, the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's believes in the sharp curb. For he said, in part:

> "The question has arisen about the admission of Shapurji Saklatvala, a Member of the British Parliament, on account of his inflammatory and revolutionary speeches. Visas were granted to him under general instructions to grant visas to the delegates of all countries to the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Certain speeches made subsequent to the granting of visas did not come to the attention of the Department of State until within the last few days. The Department has instructed the London Consul-General to revoke the visa granted to Saklatvala on the ground that his admission is inconsistent with the Immigration Law.
>
> "In a speech delivered on August 29 to the National minority party in England, he said:
>
> "'I am going to America as a friend of the working classes. British imperialism ought to crumble in the dust. I am out to work for a revolution and for the day when the workers will control the whole world. But before this comes, you will have to face 'cold steel.'
>
> "I know of no reason why Saklatvala should be considered exempt from the Immigration Law any more than the humblest immigrant who holds subversive or revolutionary views and carries on propaganda contrary to our institutions. It is the policy of this Government to exclude such persons from coming to this country.
>
> "I do not believe in curbing free speech, nor do I believe in making this country the stamping-ground for every revolutionary agitator of other countries. I do not believe we should admit foreigners to this country to preach anarchy or a revolutionary overthrow of government."

Saklatvala is also declared by the press to have said in one of his speeches:

> "War is part of the capitalist system, and can therefore only be abolished by the overthrow of capitalism. This means that the whole working-class movement must be organizationally and ideologically prepared to fight war by the transformation of the imperialist war, when declared, into the civil war and the seizure of power by the working class."

To the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, Secretary Kellogg's action, which was taken with the approval of President Coolidge, means that "the Administration has strengthened in two particulars its policy concerning the admission of aliens regarded as undesirable: First, that no matter what their rank or official position, aliens who advocate Communist doctrines will not be admitted; second, that hereafter applicants for admission to the United States will not be admitted under conditions."

Following the cancellation of his passport visa, the Parsee M. P made statements to the United Press and London correspondents of the New York *Times* and New York *World*, in which he is quoted as saying:

> "It has been loudly stated that I am an enemy of Britain. That is not true. I am, however, an enemy of British imperialism which in itself is inimical to the life interest of British workers and their families.
>
> "Of the United States I know little or nothing, and I was not going to your country to criticize or alter your institutions, but to learn about them at first hand. I had no intention of speaking against the United States Government.
>
> "Quotations from my speeches which were used by responsible American officials are either untrue or cleverly twisted. For example, I did not use the words about cold steel against the workers. I was quoting these words from another pointed speech. Secretary Kellogg's interpretation of a few picked-out words from my Parliamentary speech on India is contrary to the truth.
>
> "Mr. Kellogg has accused and blackguarded and condemned me without a hearing. He is deceiving the American public. He claims I would preach sedition in America.
>
> "If I could get to the United States, I would prove Secretary Kellogg a liar and a defamer in ten minutes. He has committed an atrocity in the name of the American people. He has lent himself to the British intrigue to keep me out of America."

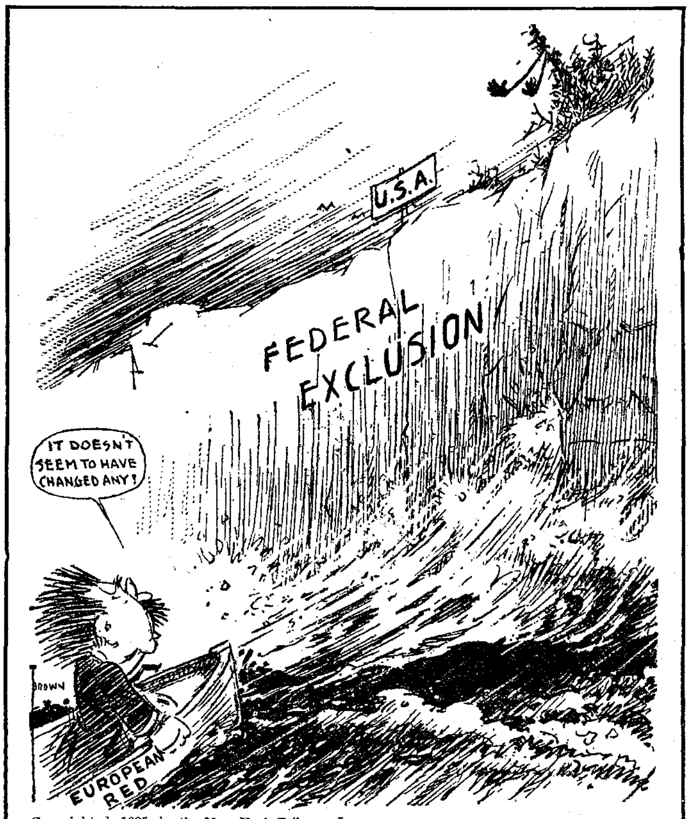
In London the newspapers, according to dispatches, are alive with comment on the Saklatvala case, ranging all the way from enthusiastic approval of the Secretary of State's course to infuriated outbursts from Communists. In the United States, comment upon Mr. Kellogg's drastic action seems to be about equally divided. "If the Secretary of State needed further justification," declares the New Haven *Register*, "it is supplied in the abusive flow of words with which Saklatvala received notification of the American decision." In the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press*, "Secretary Kellogg would have been remiss in his duty toward this country if he had not ordered Saklatvala kept out. We have enough pests of this sort, without importing any." This sentiment is echoed by such papers as the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Springfield *Union*, Buffalo *Evening Post*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, Boston *Post*, Boston *Transcript*, New York *Evening Post*, New York *Herald Tribune*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and Providence *Journal*.

Secretary Kellogg's action, explains the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, is founded upon the provision of the present Immigration Law designed to exclude undesirable aliens. As interpreted by the Washington *Post*:

> "The Act of Congress of June 5, 1920, provides for the exclusion of aliens who advise, advocate, or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates opposition to all organized government, or who advocate the overthrow by force of the Government of the United States. . . ."

Saklatvala, notes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "is being denied admission to the United States as an undesirable, rather than a dangerous visitor, and the Government is quite within its rights in taking this course." This view is also held by the New York *Commercial*, Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, and Chicago *Evening Post*. Finally, we read in the Washington *Star*:

> "There is no question of the right of this Government to exclude those who entertain dangerous concepts of government calculated to inflame the minds of the ignorant and radical. To the great majority of the American people, Secretary Kellogg's course is fully justified, is, indeed, the only course to be followed in self-respect and consistency."



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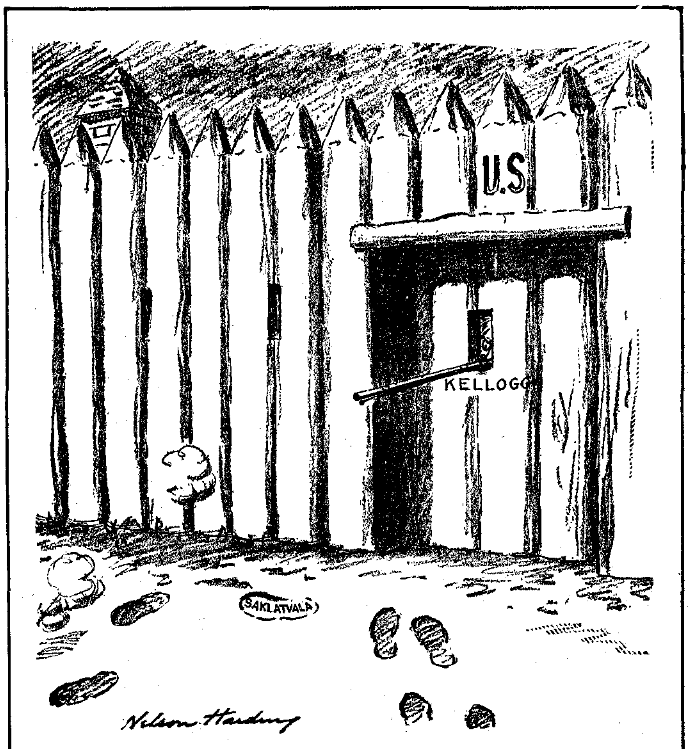
THAT STERN AND ROCKBOUND COAST

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.



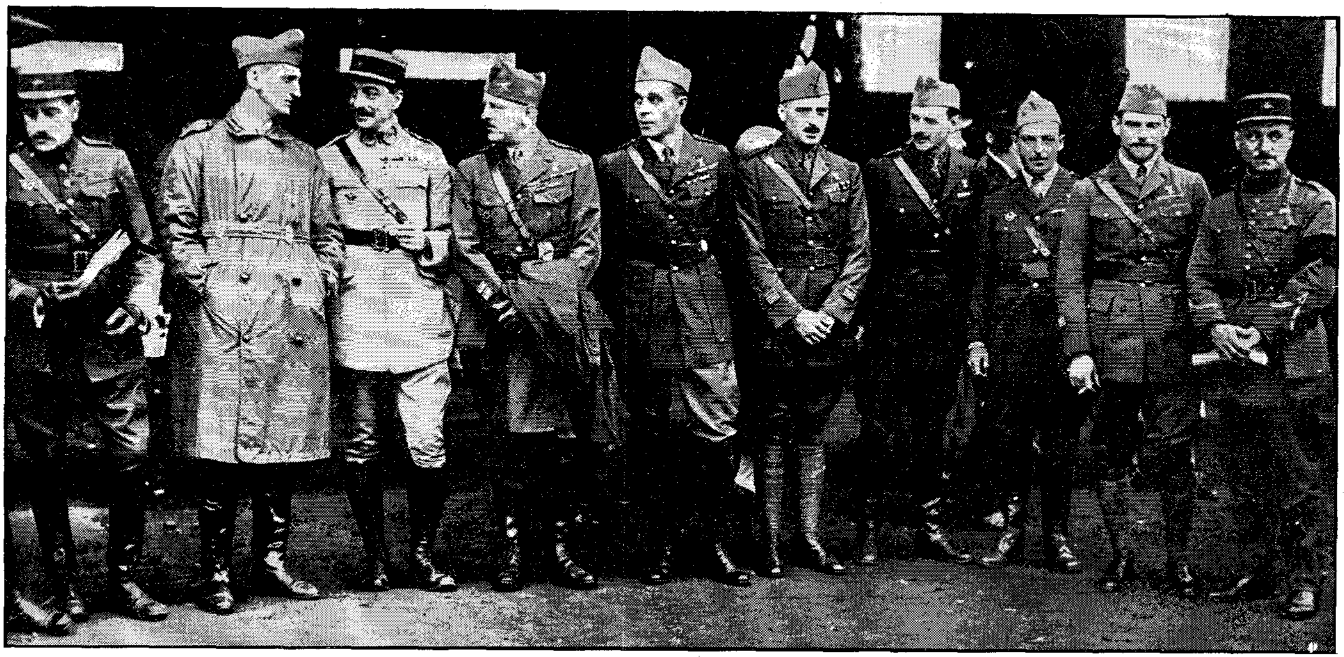
REDSKINS!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

On the other hand, Senator Borah, Arthur Garfield Hays, of the Civil Liberties Union, and others, argue that the United States has nothing to fear from Saklatvala. "If this Parsee Communist had been permitted to enter this country as any other foreign visitor, his presence would have commanded about five lines on page 13," observes the Pittsburgh *Sun*. "By refusing to admit this man, whose ideas do not coincide with ours, Secretary Kellogg had put him on the front page of every newspaper in the United States." "Mr. Saklatvala isn't worth excluding; it dignifies him out of all proportion to his real stature," argues the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Milwaukee *Journal* believes that—

> "After its experience in muzzling Count Karolyi, the State Department should have learned something. For the gag applied to Count Karolyi, presumably a very dangerous radical, stirred up more of a rumpus than anything the Count had in mind to say. And when he stept across the line into Canada and said what had been bottled up here, the Administration was made to look downright asinine. Americans read in the press what Karolyi had on his chest, and the State Department's action only gave prominence to it. What he said fizzled out like a bunch of wet firecrackers.
>
> "Anything Saklatvala might say would be so much water off a duck's back with a public whose greatest worries are keeping the carburetor working right and the radio tuned in."

That Secretary Kellogg "played into the hands of the Communists by barring Saklatvala" is the contention of the Washington *News*. "Such suppression of free speech is far more dangerous than the widest tolerance," asserts the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. "Moreover, it is stupid." This opinion is also held by *The Nation*, Newark *News*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Baltimore *Sun*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*, Philadelphia *Record*, Kansas City *Star*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, New York *World*, Lincoln *State Journal*, Omaha *World-Herald*, and Raleigh *News and Observer*. "Saklatvala is about as dangerous as a last year's bird's-nest," is the North Carolina paper's parting shot. "But for the action of President Coolidge and his Secretary of State, Saklatvala would have come to the United States, attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference, and nobody would ever have heard of him," adds the Omaha paper. "Now he is the mouse that has driven an elephant crazy."



International Newsreel photograph

"WE WILL ALLOW NOTHING TO STOP US FROM CARRYING ON THE WORK UPON WHICH WE HAVE SET OUT"

Says Col. Charles Sweeney (second from the reader's left), commander of the American flying unit now fighting with the French Army in Morocco against Abd-el-Krim. He is convinced that the aviators are not violating any United States law. Six of the eighteen aviators in the squadron, besides Col. Sweeney, are shown in the photograph. They are Col. Curwood of Philadelphia (fourth from the reader's left); Col. Parker of Helena; William Rodgers of Pittsburgh; Captain Bullen of Miami; Paul Rockwell of Atlanta; and H. E. Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis., in the order named.

OUR FIGHTING FLYERS IN MOROCCO

ETERNAL VIGILANCE may be the price of neutrality, as well as of liberty, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, as it observes the vigilance of the Department of State in calling the attention of the American aviators now in the service of the Sultan of Morocco to certain laws which apparently forbid American citizens from entering the military service of foreign nations. "In our heady youth," explains the Philadelphia *Record*, "we were on the side of revolutionists, but now that we have become mature and rich our official sympathies are with the Government that is menaced." The fact that this Government sold arms, ammunition, and airplanes to the *de facto* Mexican Government to put down rebellion, while it refused to permit private dealers to sell such things to the Mexican revolutionists, is cited by *The Record* to sustain its contention.

To the Boston *Globe*, Secretary of State Kellogg's action "is highly appropriate, for the American Government can not afford to become involved in European quarrels. It ought to let the world know that these adventurers are acting solely on their own initiative." In the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, "a course of action which adds to the tension now manifest between Christian and Moslem nations is to be criticized with the utmost severity." Continues the Baltimore paper:

> "Dispatches from Morocco state that the United States is believed in North Africa to be backing the French. The ignorant peoples of Africa and Asia Minor are not skilled in the finer points of international law, and it is easy for them to interpret the Lafayette Escadrille as evidence that America's sympathy and America's policy both support Europe against Africa and Asia.
>
> "The significance of this belief is obvious. So far as it is held, it tends to dispel that confidence in American fairness. To transform the United States in Moslem eyes from an idealistic neutral to a forthright opponent of Moslem ideals is to impose new obstacles to the settlement of outstanding issues between Europe and the Near East and Far East."

The attention of the French Government, which directs all the forces engaged in the Moroccan fighting, has not been called to the apparent violation of our laws, but the matter has been brought to the attention of Maxwell Blake, our Consul-General at Tangier. The action of the State Department "has been long delayed because of the complicated character of the legal questions involved," we are reminded by the Springfield *Republican*, which tells us that—

> "The status of Morocco is anomalous and full of legal fictions, including the sovereignty of the Sultan, in whose name the country has been divided into the French zone and the Spanish zone
>
> "Morocco is one of the countries in which the United States still enjoys extraterritorial rights, and this fact has a bearing on the application of section 4090 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that in countries where the United States has extraterritorial rights the diplomatic representative of the United States may issue all manner of writs to prevent citizens of the United States from enlisting for service against any foreign Power with whom the United States is at peace, 'or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people.' Since the French are acting nominally under the authority of the Sultan of Morocco against the people of the Riff, which is a portion of Morocco, this would appear to fit the case of Col. Charles Sweeney and his associates in the Lafayette Escadrille."

While the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *World* believe "the sooner the Lafayette Escadrille is demobilized the better," and Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian chief, is said to have offered a reward of $5,000 for every member of the squadron, dead or alive, Col. Charles Sweeney, commander of the American flying unit, in a cablegram to the New York *World*, makes this point:

> "After consultation we are convinced we are not violating the statutes forbidding enlistment for foreign fighting, as we have not taken oaths of allegiance to the Sultan. Our status is that of volunteers in the French Army in the last war. In any event we are unanimously resolved to allow nothing to turn us from the task we have undertaken."

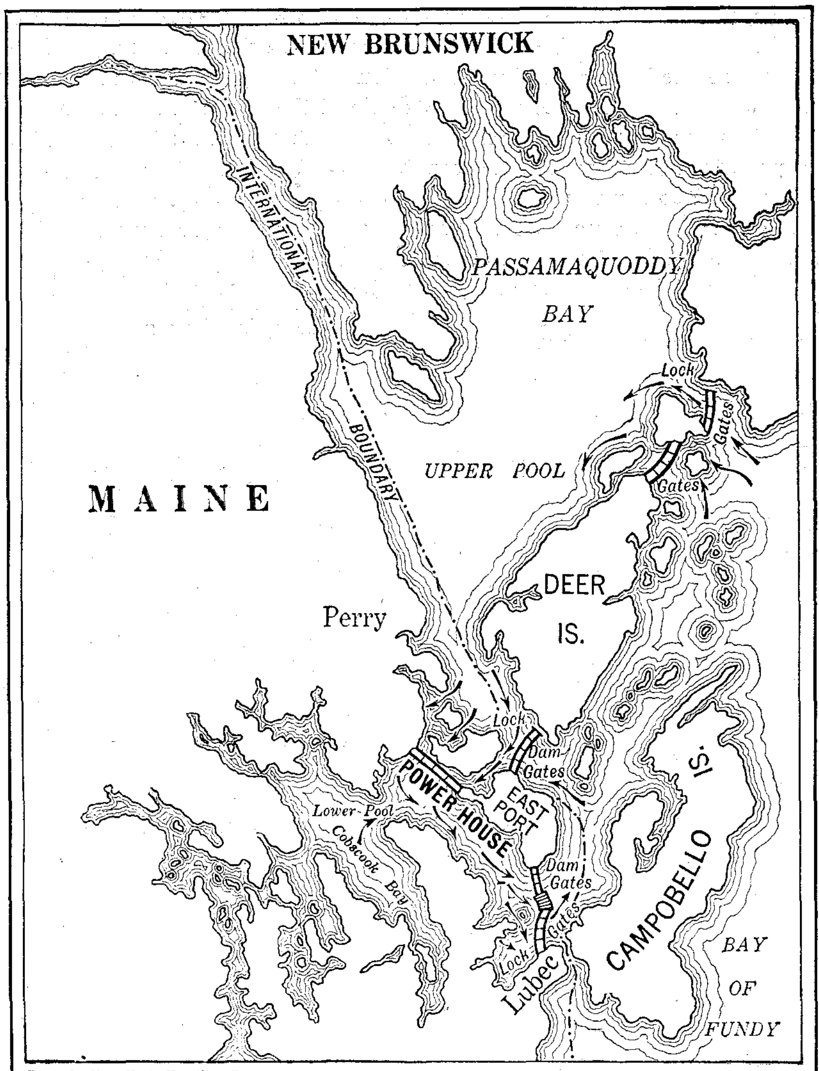
In a dispatch from the Moroccan front to the New York *Times*, we are informed that—

> "Officially, the French, of course, are saying nothing, but the question in all minds is why the State Department did not apply the statutes when the squadron was being organized, instead of waiting until this late date. Some attribute the Washington decision to pro-German influences, seeking thus to embroil Franco-American relations."

TO HARNESS THE TIDES OF FUNDY

"MORE POWER TO MAINE," is the way one editor expresses the general press congratulation offered to the State of Maine on the decision of its voters to go ahead and turn its ocean tides into electric power. In Maine, the Portland *Press-Herald* quietly states the feelings of eight out of nine citizens voting in the referendum, when it says: "If there are any persons anywhere in the world with courage and enterprise enough to want to come to Maine to spend $100,000,000 to develop hydroelectric power, we believe the best the people of Maine can do is to give them a chance to do it." And, so, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the "tides of the Bay of Fundy, famous in song and story, are to be turned at last to the industrial uses of mankind." Maine, it continues, "has pointed the way to similar action elsewhere along our Atlantic coast and to the final realization of a long-cherished dream of mankind to utilize a mighty potency that now goes chiefly to destroy ships and to pound and mold the shore with results that are scenic but are not industrial."

Harnessing the tide, remarks the Pittsburgh *Sun* in the great coal-producing State of Pennsylvania, "may be merely the advance step in a number of moves that will make regions without coal independent of the fuel." The energy to be developed in Passamaquoddy Bay, a branch of the Bay of Fundy, will be 500,000 horse-power, which, says Arthur Brisbane, in the New York *American*, "will last, rushing through turbines, as long as ocean tides rise and fall," and "will make Maine one of the greatest industrial States in the Union, and add tens of billions to the State's wealth." Not only Maine but the whole of New England, says the Providence *News*, "should benefit by a greatly increased supply of comparatively cheap power."



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHERE MAINE WILL "LET THE OCEAN DO THE WORK"

The inlets of the Bay of Fundy on the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, showing the location of the dams, gates and locks which, it is planned, will transform the power of the tides into more electric energy than Muscle Shoals can produce. The tides here rise as high as twenty-seven feet. The plan for utilizing them is fully explained in the accompanying article.

The special election of September 14 was held to determine whether the State should permit the backers of the Bay of Fundy project, if developed, to sell electric power outside the State. The voters said yes. The Newark *News* notes that "approval of the United States and Canadian Governments and of the provincial government of New Brunswick must still be obtained before the plan can be set in motion, but this is expected to involve little difficulty." Dexter P. Cooper, who built the Keokuk Dam across the Mississippi, and who has had experience at Muscle Shoals, Niagara, and in South America, is the originator of the project. As *The News* adds, he "has worked his dream out in detail as an engineering problem." The project is briefly explained in a New York *Times* editorial, which will be made more clear by reference to the map on this page:

> "If the scheme can be carried out, Muscle Shoals as a power dam will look like a minor conception. The Tennessee River was to provide 600,000 horse-power when at flood, but only 100,000 at low water, whereas the promise is that the waters of the Bay of Fundy, impounded by dams and controlled by gates, will furnish a minimum of 500,000 horse-power throughout the year. Maine, after using as much of the generated power as she wants, will sell the rest all over New England, and beyond, and in Canada.
>
> "Out of Passamaquoddy Bay and Cobscook Bay, Mr. Cooper will make an upper and a lower pool to take in and let out the tides. One bay contains 100 square miles of water, the other 50 square miles. At the mouth of the upper pool a wall 4,000 feet long and 70 feet high will be built. Thirty-three gates will be set in it. A wall 2,400 feet long, also provided with gates, will close the lower pool. Between the pools there will be power-houses. When the tide is rising, the gates of the upper pool are to be opened. During the ebb tide, the lower pool gates will be opened. The fall of the sea-water through turbines into the lower pool will be 'harnessed' for electrical uses."

Mr. Cooper says in a New York *Herald Tribune* interview:

> "I design to get a constant and regular downfall of water. The difference in the level of the water in the upper pool from that in the lower pool will give a fall of from fifteen to twenty feet, according to how high the tide lifts the water in the upper pool.
>
> "The dream of mankind to put to use the restless energy of the sea is about to be realized. The slogan of the future will be 'Let the ocean do the work.'"

Mr. W. S. Murray, of the New York engineering firm of Murray and Flood, who is investigating the feasibility of Mr. Cooper's plan, is quoted in the same newspaper as saying:

> "So far as I know there is no other place in the world where there is the same favorable combination of high tides and land configuration.
>
> "In all probability this will be the basis for the formation of a great distributing system which will sweep southwest through New England and be joined on the west by lines bringing power from Niagara, and thus a great reservoir of power will be formed which will serve the most densely populated part of the United States."

SECRETARY WORK UNDER FIRE

THE OLD WAR between the West and the Eastern conservationist; between the cattle- and sheepman; between them both and the Forest Service, is flaring up again and spreading over the "public lands" States west of Kansas, where government holdings are equal in area to France, Italy, the British Isles, Spain, and Denmark combined. Dr. Work, Secretary of Agriculture, is under fire. There are complaints of mismanagement and worse, Federal bureaus are being hotly criticized, and cattle- and sheepmen declare they are being ruined by the Forest Service's restrictions on grazing. As a field investigation of our forests, public lands, Indian reservations, mineral lands, and national parks in the West by the Senate Committee on Public Lands nears its close, a New York *Times* correspondent, traveling with the Committee, says in a Reno dispatch that "there will be waged in the next session of Congress a battle in the outcome of which the whole American conservation problem is involved." The investigation, we are told, "is of far-reaching importance to the country, involving as it does not only the rehabilitation and perpetuation of the Western live-stock industry, but the living problem of every family in the land."

"The West," we are reminded by *The Deseret News*, of Salt Lake City, "has never been in harmony with the Government's conservation policy. The eleven Western States, with their 400,000,000 acres of public lands, do not want to wait for centuries to come into their own. The East and the Middle West were not restricted as to the development of their resources, and the West wants to be left free in this particular." "It is a vital question, not alone to the West," points out the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "but to all of the 110,000,000 Americans who are joint owners of this remaining public domain."

In their tour of the West, the members of the Senate Committee—Senators Stanfield of Oregon, Oddie of Nevada, Cameron of Arizona, Walsh of Montana, Kendrick of Wyoming, Dill of Washington, and Ashurst of Arizona—have held open hearings in Salt Lake City, Yellowstone National Park, Helena and Missoula (Mont.), Seattle and Yakima (Wash.), Medford, Baker, and Pendleton (Ore.), Winnemucca and Reno (Nev.), and other cities and irrigation sites. The Springfield *Republican* thus summarizes from Western dispatches the demands, problems, and complaints of the ranchers:

> "One definite issue is the matter of grazing fees. Twenty years ago free grazing was terminated by the Forestry Service, under Mr. Pinchot, and small fees were charged, tho the cattlemen's claim that by agreement the fees were placed only at the cost of administration is disputed. At any rate, the fees have been increased until they now equal on the average about one-half the amount charged for grazing privileges on private land. The cattle- and sheep-raisers want to have the fees reduced to the old alleged basis. They say many ranchers have been forced out of business by excessive costs, while a large proportion of the rest are on the ragged edge. The conservationists, on the other hand, would like to have the fees raised about 75 per cent., taking into consideration the added costs of grazing in the national forests. They hold that grazing, like lumber, is a national asset which should be cashed in at its market value.
>
> "The ranchmen want to have such rights as are theirs established by definite law, and the old-timers hold that those who formerly enjoyed free grazing should be conceded pioneer rights. They also want to have a board of appeals created, with authority to overrule the Secretary of Agriculture."

Under existing conditions, according to various witnesses appearing before the Committee, cattle- and sheepmen who graze their herds and flocks on the public domain have no standing in the courts. Cattle- and sheepmen believe these fees should be reduced to the actual cost of administration, and that the money thus taken in should go into the State treasuries instead of, as is now the case, the Treasury at Washington. Said one witness:

> "If these fees are increased, the cost, in the end, will be borne by the consumer of beef, mutton, shoes, and wool clothing. You can put the cattlemen out of business, but the public will continue to suffer. It costs three times as much to produce meat now as it did in the pre-war days, and in the end the consumer must pay the bill."

It was asserted at one of the hearings that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the cattlemen in the public lands States are bankrupt, and that of the remainder 90 per cent. are heavily in debt. Because of his "unsympathetic" attitude, the political scalp of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, "is being sought by an influential group of Western Senators," says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*. That politics is not absent from the "row" may be inferred from the fact that one-third of the membership of the Senate and the entire membership of the House of Representatives will be elected next year. As *The Sun* explains:

> "What makes the pressure against the Secretary of the Interior particularly strong is the fact that it comes entirely from Senators who have been strong Administration supporters in the past. In most cases they are up for reelection next year and, it is said, they are fearful that the policies carried into effect by Dr. Work will be harmful to their political fortunes. If Dr. Work is compelled to quit, they say, and his place filled with some one more acceptable to the West, their chances of reelection will be greatly improved."

Witnesses at Baker, Oregon, testified to the Committee that the whole Western reclamation program, started under President Roosevelt and continued under the Taft and Wilson Administrations, is in danger of being wrecked if Secretary Work continues in his present position. All of the witnesses, it seems from dispatches to the New York *Times*, represented cattle, sheep, or wool associations, or irrigationists. According to cattlemen, a grazing permit is practically valueless to a cattle-owner seeking a bank loan, for his permit may be revoked at any time. The Baker people seem to be particularly incensed, however, because Secretary Work will not proceed with the irrigation project there, altho Congress has on three different occasions appropriated money for the project. The burden of these and other complaints is that unless something is done to put ranching and farming in the public lands States back on their feet, the American people will find themselves paying the penalty in higher meat, fruit, shoe, and wool-clothing prices. The way the cattlemen put it is this: "In 1912 one steer would pay for a wagon. To-day, if you want to buy a wagon, it takes three steers to pay for it."

In addition to the complaints of the cattle- and sheepmen and irrigationists, the entire question of the administration of Indian lands, together with that of the national parks, is being thoroughly investigated. In the opinion of George F. Authier, the New York *World* correspondent on the "Western front":

> "The results of the investigations now being started, and the legislation which will follow, will occupy the attention of Congress during the next session, and are expected to assume an importance which may well dwarf the interest which attended the Teapot-Dome exposé."

"The economic welfare of eleven States is involved in this probe," avers the Los Angeles *Times*. These are Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado. Back of the investigation, notes the Des Moines *Capital*, "are Western Senators who are trying to force a change of policy in the Department of the Interior." "On the whole, the investigation is timely," maintains the Los Angeles paper, which hopes that the testimony of ranchers and farmers "will result in legislation that will remedy whatever evils may exist in the public domain."

On the other hand, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "while there may be grounds for complaint among the ranchers and farmers of the West, the campaign against Secretary Work

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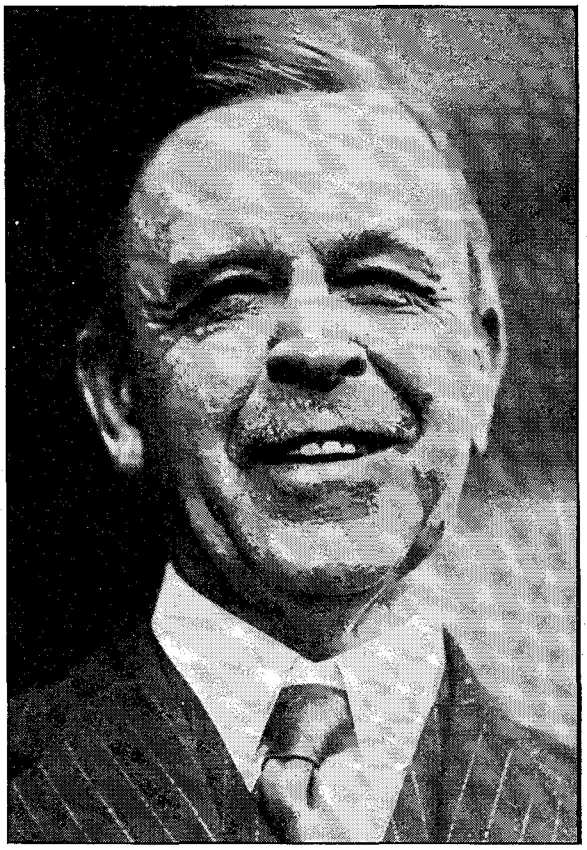
seems to be mainly political." Already President Coolidge has declared his confidence in Dr. Work, who, asserts the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, is "an earnest and resolute soul who knows precisely what the Western Senators are after. To sacrifice him to the pack would be to wreck our conservation policy." Continues the Syracuse daily:

"Secretary Work deserves the unwavering support of all who are concerned about the right use of the public domain. The best men we have had in the Interior Department have been those whom the Senators from public and States have hit the hardest."



International Newsreel photograph

EVIDENTLY NOT WORRYING

Altho several Senators of eleven Western States are said to be after the political scalp of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. President Coolidge is upholding Dr. Work's administration of the public lands.

"For the Government to turn over the public lands to the several States would multiply he opportunity for scandals—of which there are enough now," believes the Boston *Globe*. Colonel Greeley, Chief Forester, fears the enactment into law of the demands of the sheep- and cattlemen would virtually wipe out the conservation system that started under Roosevelt. Said the Chief Forester to the New York *Times* correspondent after the Seattle hearing:

"First of all, they demand the egalization, definition and protection of their rights to use the anges in the national forests, these rights to be based on an area and not a per head of cattle or sheep basis, as is now the case. n a nutshell, this would mean that the stockman would have a definite area allotted to him, to be grazed as he chose, with as many head of stock as he cared to put on it, and he could keep them there as long as he wanted to. That would mean just one thing —the destruction of the ranges and a revival of the conditions which confronted the nation when the Forest Service took over these reources during Roosevelt's régime.

"At Salt Lake the stockmen demanded that their rights should be based on established priority and preference at the time of enactment, so far as the use of the national forests was concerned. Now if that was law, what would it mean? It would mean that the 31,000 permittees now using the national ranges would have their status fixt, and no one not on the ranges when the law was enacted could get on them unless he was able to buy out an orignal permittee.

"To-day we have on these ranges nearly 18,000 little fellows whose herds or flocks won't average over forty head. These are the farm or homestead herds and flocks. Should the movement now under way succeed, it would forever end this feature of the conservation policy."

In the opinion of the Milwaukee *Journal:*

"It was sound judgment that locked up these Federal resources. And it seems, as one reads the regulations on grazing, that the Forest Service has been too liberal rather than too niggardly with the cattlemen. It seems that the Service, if subject to criticism at all, might be criticized for letting too many cattle into the national reservations rather than keeping too many out.

"The work of the Forest Service has not been perfect; it may not have done all that could be done with the public lands; but it at least has stood between a great public heritage and the swift, relentless exploitation that has marked the end of so much of America's natural wealth."

The Forest Service, it should be noted, is administered by the Department of Agriculture, but most of the criticism is heaped upon the Secretary of the Interior because of his "unsympathetic" attitude toward irrigation. President Coolidge, however, places the blame on Congress for financial difficulties in which the farmers on the irrigated lands may find themselves because of the failure of relief legislation at the last session. Secretary Work, according to a spokesman for the President, will go on with the development of irrigation projects as rapidly as he finds settlers for the land. Attorney-General Sargent recently ruled that in the case of the Baker project, Secretary Work may not proceed without further action by Congress, as the appropriation made for the fiscal year ending June 30, and which was not used, lapsed at the expiration of that year. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes:

"Secretary Work's department administers most of the 400,000,000 acres of grazing, mining, and forest lands. It has been the habit of Washington to be most lenient in its dealings with settlers and live-stock men. Marked favors have been given to sheep-raisers, cattle-owners and irrigation farmers. One extension after another has been granted on payments due the Government from water-users and settlers. Dr. Work has changed this. He has put these matters on a business-like basis. It may prove embarrassing to the Administration and to Administration Senators up for reelection. Unless, however, it is shown that Dr. Work has abused his powers, exceeded his authority, or is inefficient, there is no good reason why he should be sacrificed. This has not been shown. He seems to have carried on with a minimum of politics and a near-maximum of business efficiency. The 'charges' thus far made against him sound more like reason for retaining him than for ousting him."

"Secretary Work deserves support from the East in his common-sense policies," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*. To this Democratic paper:

"The attacks on the Secretary of the Interior indicate that he is the right man in the right place. Instead of playing politics, like Secretary of the Interior Fall, and using government lands, irrigation projects, national parks, Indian reservations and oil reserves to build up a political machine and to solidify his personal position, Secretary Work is acting according to the public interest.

"Every section of the West has its own pet projects for using government money. There isn't a State west of the Mississippi that couldn't use a few hundred million. They all have 'projects' for reclaiming deserts, transforming waste lands into farms, exploiting water-powers, utilizing forest reserves. Some of the projects are sound; many are impracticable. Secretary Work feels that the Government ought to complete and exploit past projects instead of launching too many new ones. He wants farmers to pay for irrigation water they are using in accordance with their agreements. He does not believe that it is wise to use government money to maintain cattlemen and sheepmen in territory they would abandon but for such help.

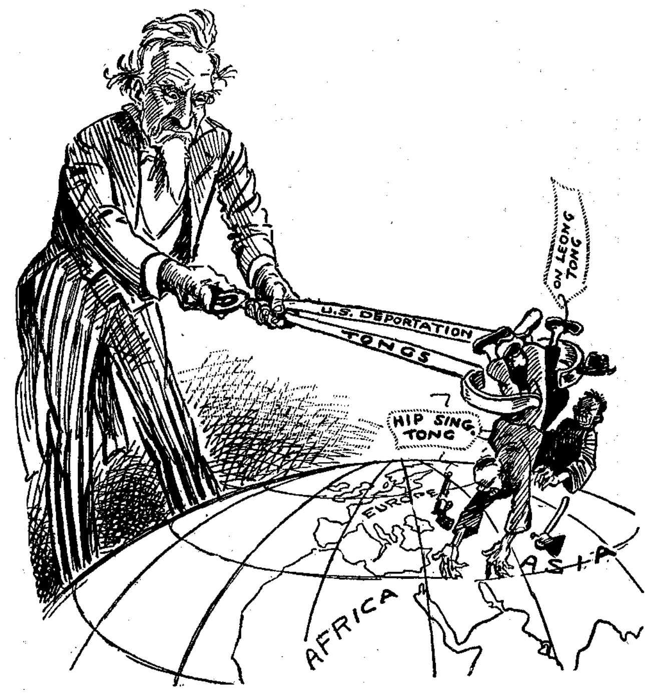
"All this is sound. But it affects adversely a good many Western communities that have been brought up on government pap. They cry out aloud and are getting a hearing because the Administration faces an important Congressional election next year."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

TO KICK OUT THE TONG MURDERERS

KNIVES, CLEAVERS, HATCHETS and automatic pistols were among the souvenirs collected in New York's Chinatown recently by Federal agents working under the direction of the District Attorney in an effort to end intermittent tong wars. Uncle Sam, noting the apparent inability of the police to cope with the situation, has tossed his hat into the tong-war arena for the first time in the thirty years' history of these mysterious Chinese feuds, and deportation awaits the Chinese illegally resident in this country. The "anti-foreign" campaign in China against Westerners during the last few months is now being paralleled, in a way, by the Federal aides of District-Attorney Buckner, with startling results.

On the theory that recent tong murders and other Chinese outbreaks in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, and other cities have been aggravated by the presence of Chinese aliens, the Federal authorities, acting under provisions of the Immigration Law and in cooperation with police officials, particularly in New York City, have "rounded up" hundreds of Chinese. Of some 1,200 thus caught in New York, 265 who were unable to prove their citizenship have been slated for deportation, according to the New York *Sun*, despite the fact that the warring Hip Sing and On Leong tongs hastily declared an armistice and signed a peace pact in an effort to prevent the raid on their countrymen.



SPEAKING OF TONGS——

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The Immigration Law, according to United States Attorney Buckner, states that any alien, resident in the United States less than five years, who may be convicted of a crime and sentenced to one year in prison, may be deported. Now that his Chinatown raids have demonstrated the usefulness of this provision, District-Attorney Buckner plans to try it out against bootleggers, where conviction on other charges warrant such action.

To be in the United States legally, Federal officials point out, a Chinese not born here must possess a residence certificate. Seamen must leave when their sixty-day shore leave expires, and most of the Chinese who are being held for deportation are former seamen who overstayed this leave. Some of them, however, admit having come to New York from Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities, where Chinese gunmen have been active. A dozen or more, when questioned, admitted that they had been in the United States two years or more.

The truce signed by the two leading tongs, and the raids conducted upon New York's Chinatown apparently have not brought a stop to the slayings, according to New York papers. Nevertheless, "the action taken by the Federal authorities is the right one," maintains the Boston *Transcript*, which urges a similar clean-up to "make the streets of Boston safe for its citizens." "The raids and the prospect of deportation have thrown the residents of our Chinatowns into a panic," observes the Springfield *Union*, which believes that—

"This is the most effective way to deal with the tong problem and other forms of lawlessness among the Chinese. Chinese criminals have little fear of the courts, but they have a wholesome fear of deportation."

To the Washington *Post* it seems that "the Federal authorities have at last hit upon a practical solution of this problem. Now that the Campaign for the deportation of undesirables has been launched, it should not be stopt until a clean job has been made of it." This is also the view of the New York *Herald Tribune*, which congratulates Mr. Buckner on being the first United States Attorney to make use of the deportation clause in the Immigration Law. As the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* remarks:

"The police of the metropolis, as of other American cities, had shown their inability to handle the situation caused by the tong hostilities. Arrests had been made by wholesale, but the killings continued. Truces were patched up, only to be broken.

"It is not safe to prophesy regarding any matter in which the Chinese are concerned, but it begins to look as if Uncle Sam possibly had solved the problem of making the tongs behave."

But the status of the tongs in this country, broadly hints the New York *Evening Post*, will remain about as it is unless and until the police of our cities treat the Chinese tong leaders as gunmen and gangsters are treated. Says *The Post:*

"The official ending of the tong war in this city on Monday night discloses a condition that could not possibly prevail anywhere in the civilized world other than in the larger cities of this country. Representatives of the groups of warring aliens many of them having been smuggled into this country in violation of the Immigration Law, solemnly met, declared a truce, and publicly sent out a dispatch advising their adherents throughout the United States to cease committing murder on the public highways.

"It is impossible to think of such a thing happening in London Paris, Berlin or Rome. Nor would the police authorities in any of those cities content themselves with having a police official advise the leaders of these warring gangs to agree to stop murdering each other. Groups of such lawless aliens in any other land would be rounded up and deported in short order."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* takes a similar attitude regarding the New York raids:

"They gathered in about every almond-eyed denizen or visitor to Chinatown who ventured on the streets, but paid no attention to the 'grand moguls' of the tongs, the paymasters of the murder crews who were in meeting at the time 'negotiating a treaty of peace' between the Hip Sings and the On Leongs. They did not molest the powerful few who have admitted their power over the warring factions, and in doing so acknowledged their responsibility for the numerous murders their gunmen have committed. Settling appropriately with these men is the only certain way of stopping the murderous feuds of the Chinese societies.

"It will be good riddance if a good many Chinese illegally domiciled in the United States are deported. But every other movement to stop the tong murders will be of no effect if the master feudists who make truces and treaties to the delight of the simple police, only to break them, are not suitably dealt with."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

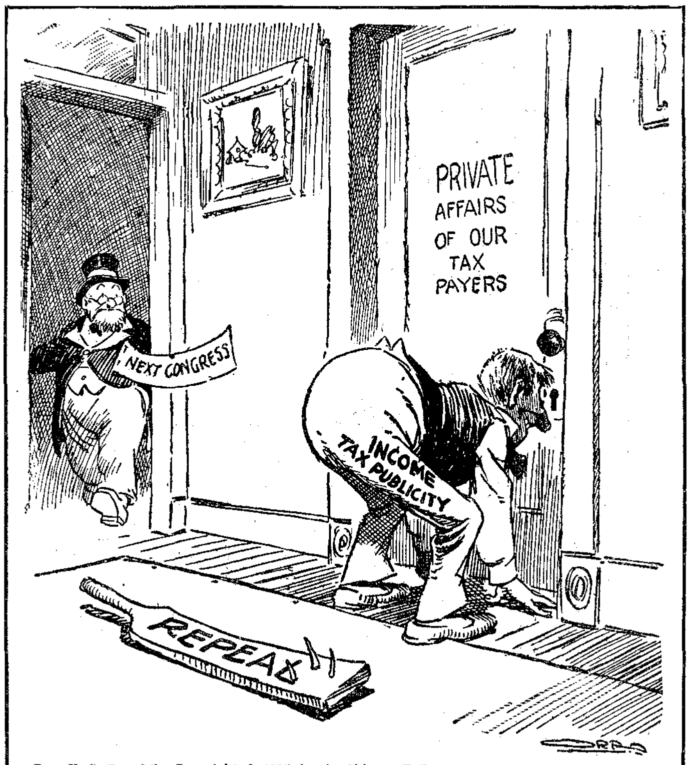
Well, the customer is in the hole when the miner isn't.—*Detroit News.*

Prohibition would be more of a force if it were less of a farce. —*Columbia Record.*

"Reds" who can't get along in America should get along out of it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Our Mr. Ford has not abandoned the idea of milk from contented chemicals.—*Detroit News.*

"Bodies of Royal Mound Builders Found in Ohio, Clad in Rich Gems." Prehistoric bootleggers, obviously.—*Columbia Record.*



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyrighted, 1925, by the Chicago *Tribune*

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR CONGRESS

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

There are mules in the coal-fields that are not hauling coal. —*Detroit News.*

At least there will be no more wars started to borrow from Uncle Sam.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Tammany usually makes its opponents dance. This time it was the Hylan fling.—*Tampa Tribune.*

We no longer should refer to Germany as "she." You know, the woman pays.—*American Lumberman.*

The chief desire of American business interests in China is to bring orders out of chaos.—*Chicago Journal.*

The way to have some of the best families ask you to call again is to be a bill collector.—*Quincy Whig-Journal.*

About the only remaining place affording adequate parking facilities is fame's eternal camping-ground. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

The finding of Dr. Bingham that persons of high intelligence are poorer automobile drivers than those of lower intelligence is, of course, discouraging to the most of us.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

"Stand by the Missouri mule!" counsels one of that State's patriotic paragraphers. By, not back of.—*Detroit News.*

Rail rates have become such a burden to Middle-West farmers that they travel only by automobile.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Anyway, they can't revive an old complaint and apply it to the modern girl—that she puts everything on her back.—*Toledo Blade.*

Times change. In preflivver days, it was estimated that a telephone pole would last fifteen years.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

This is no advertisement, but we feel impelled to say that Ivory soap should make the best shampoo for some heads.—*Cleveland Times.*

Chauncey M. Depew has been reading The Literary Digest for thirty-five years. We've always understood a good digestive organ promotes longevity.—*Columbia Record.*

From a newspaper article clipt from The Literary Digest we learn that divorces are more numerous in the United States than has ever been recorded in the history of the world. Our way of thinking about this situation shows what a nation can accomplish when it abolishes licker and sobers up.—*Greenville News.*

The rôle of chief-creditor nation calls for too many encores.—*Rockford Star.*

There seems to be something radically wrong with all our radicals.—*Columbia Record.*

Coal-miners and operators haven't agreed, because both have a greed.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Things are so complicated. Narrow-minded people are thick-headed.—*Columbia Record.*

A recent poem by Mr. Rockefeller convinces us of his great wisdom in choosing a career in the oil business.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

You may eat your cake and have it, too, by making two cakes.—*Columbia Record.*

Poverty is partly a state of mind, caused at times by a neighbor's new car.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

America is the land of opportunity, which may account for so much knocking.—*Cleveland Times.*

An Indiana man paid $500 for a bee. Not so much. A political bug often costs more. —*Toledo Blade.*

How fine to get on the open road, where one isn't shut in by buildings, but only by billboards.—*Peoria Star.*

It is hard to discourage some people. They are ready for another vacation already.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Science predicts synthetic steaks from cottonseed, but fails to tell what, in that event, we'll do for olive oil.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

England votes a bonus to prevent a coal strike: We let the strike take its course. And if you study that for a while you will find it works out to about the same thing.—*Detroit News.*

Colonel Mitchell is always on his toes, and often he is on those of his superior officers as well.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Would a shake-up every six or eight months in the Prohibition unit come under the head of dry cleaning?—*Detroit News.*

The Tong shootings provide another refutation of the statement that the Chinese can not assimilate our culture.—*Columbia Record.*

"Never mind," sighed the Chicago motorist, "it's only a pistol shot—I thought for a minute it was one of the tires."—*Detroit News.*

Things might be worse. Suppose Mr. Ford had gone in for the quantity production of popular-priced saxophones?—*Columbia Record.*

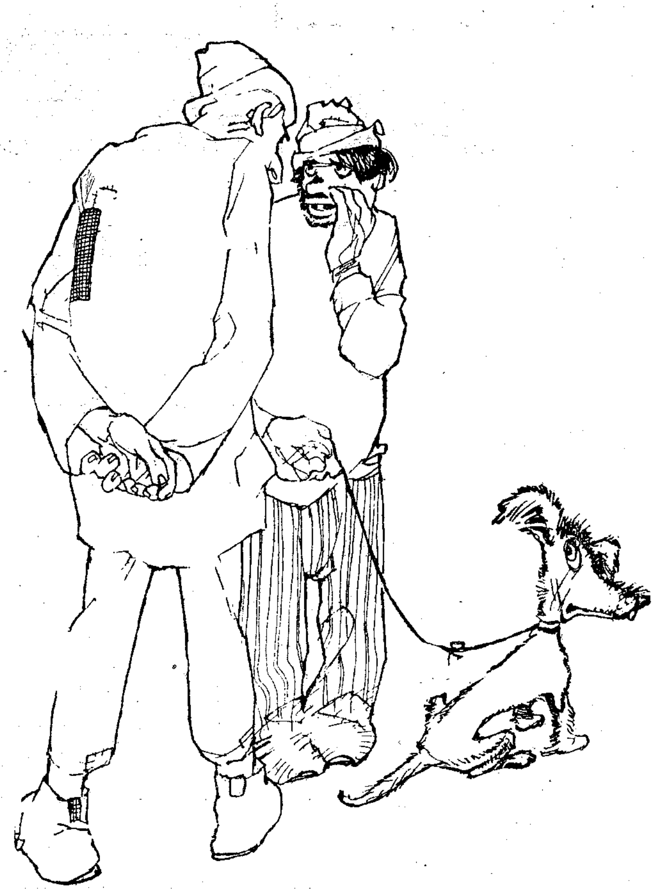
If we have to use soft coal this winter, we had better tell the children to notify Santa Claus not to wear that red suit.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The attitude of our State department seems to be that we are all so unalterably and eternally opposed to anything in the nature of Communism in this free and forward-looking country that we're not going to let any crazy Communist from Europe in here to make a speech and convert us.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITAIN AND MEXICO SHAKE HANDS

THE BITTERNESS between Great Britain and Mexico, which began with a rupture of diplomatic relations in June, 1924, ceases with a renewal of full official intercourse, after what the British Foreign Office calls "a satisfactory exchange of views regarding outstanding differences with the Mexican Government." The break occurred, we are reminded by the London *Daily Express*, when Mr. H. A. C. Cummins, the British Diplomatic Agent in Mexico City, was withdrawn after his protests against Mexican efforts to dispossess Mrs. Rosalie Evans, the widow of a British subject, of her farm. Mrs. Evans was afterwards murdered, it is recalled, and relations between the two countries became more strained. This London daily calls attention to the fact that trade between Britain and Mexico suffered in consequence, and that British exports to Mexico, which amounted to nearly $23,000,000 in 1921, dropt to less than half that amount. Meanwhile, this newspaper remarks regretfully, "other countries were taking full advantage of this state of affairs to push their trade interests." Mexico has a population of 16,000,000, with considerable wealth of natural resources, we are reminded, and Great Britain's investments there are estimated at £150,000,000. Hoping that the renewal of relations will include full recognition of the Government of President Calles, the Manchester *Guardian* observes:



EVEN THE MEXICAN DOGS HAVE "ANGLOMANIA"

"Where are you taking that poor cur?"

"Not so loud! He thinks he is a British bulldog, doncher know!"

—*Excelsior* (Mexico City).

"We have considerable interests at stake in Mexico, and the defense of these, which must at best be a difficult business in a land of perennial revolution, is only made harder by our adopting an attitude of diplomatic aloofness. Since the dictatorship of Diaz ended, after having kept Mexico in a state of forced submission for nearly two generations, there has never been a stable Government. Instead an agrarian and industrial revolution has been and is being carried through to the confusing accompaniment of civil wars and *coups d'état*. Hitherto our main concern, and that of other countries, has been to safeguard our commerce and capital in this welter of political and economic disturbance. It should be our aim to do this, and at the same time to help so far as we can whatever authority exists in Mexico to secure stability for itself. So far President Calles has shown himself not ill-intentioned, and he has brought some order into the financial chaos prevailing in Mexico's Treasury. It would be optimistic to describe his Government as altogether safe. But at least there is no better substitute in sight."

The London *Times* recalls that General Calles, who has been President of the Mexican Republic since last December, was at first reported to hold Communistic views, but, it avers, his conduct since he assumed responsibility gives little justification for this charge. According to this newspaper—

"He has improved the financial situation of his country by the un-Communistic policy of rigorous economy. If he has declared that there will be no alteration in the Agrarian policy inaugurated by General Carranza, he has added that the Agrarian Law will be applied 'in its proper form,' and he has certainly disarmed some of the predatory Agrarians who were preying upon Mexican and foreign landowners. He has taken some steps to curb the petulance of extremist Labor elements, and has protested against Mr. Tchitcherin's statement that the Soviet had a base in Mexico. He has held out hopes that the railways, largely built and controlled by British companies, but requisitioned by the State in 1914, will be returned to their owners. But before British capitalists are ready to profit by the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, they will have to be satisfied that the Government of that country intends to meet the just claims of many British subjects. The stockholders of the railways are wondering whether, and to what extent, they will be indemnified for their losses during nearly eleven years. The bankers, who hold £14,000,000 'C' bonds of the 1913 loan, which were issued exclusively in this country, would like to know whether these securities are still unjustly excluded from the scope of the 1922 agreement with the International Bankers' Committee. Owners of estates sequestrated in defiance of existing treaties who have received no compensation have a right to be indemnified for their losses. Last, but by no means least, there must be some real atonement for the murder of Mrs. Evans. Satisfactory as the exchange of views between the two Governments is said to have been, financial and business circles in this country will require some evidence that the necessary conditions of confidence will be fulfilled before they display more than a tepid enthusiasm at the resumption of full diplomatic relations."

When we examine the Mexican press, we find them contending that the British Government withdrew its representative from Mexico City only after the Mexican Government threatened to deport him on account of his activities with regard to the assassination of Mrs. Evans, who is described as "a British subject of American birth." The Mexican Government retaliated by closing all its consular offices in Great Britain, we read, and this caused grave damage to British export trade to Mexico. But this incident is only one of a long series of grievances between the two countries, it appears, and the first friction is said to have begun almost fifteen years ago, soon after the fall of President Diaz. Mexico's complaints against Britain were mainly of a political nature, according to a contributor to the Mexico City *Excelsior*, who writes as follows:

> "1. In Mexican eyes, the first great mistake of the British Foreign Office was to recognize the dictatorship of Huerta, author of the assassination of President Madero.
>
> "2. The second error was its hostility toward the Carranza Administration.
>
> "3. The third mistake was to take the Monroe Doctrine as an actual policy to be applied practically in Mexico. England insisted on managing her Mexican interests through Washington.
>
> "4. The fourth blunder was to request the United States to intervene in Mexico: first, in 1914, and later during the Peace Conference of Versailles, where, seconded by Clemenceau, the British Delegation urged President Wilson to intervene diplomatically and militarily in Mexico. The request was turned down by Mr. Wilson.
>
> "5. The fifth and most recent error was to insist on maintaining as representative an individual that the Mexican Government had declared *persona non grata*."

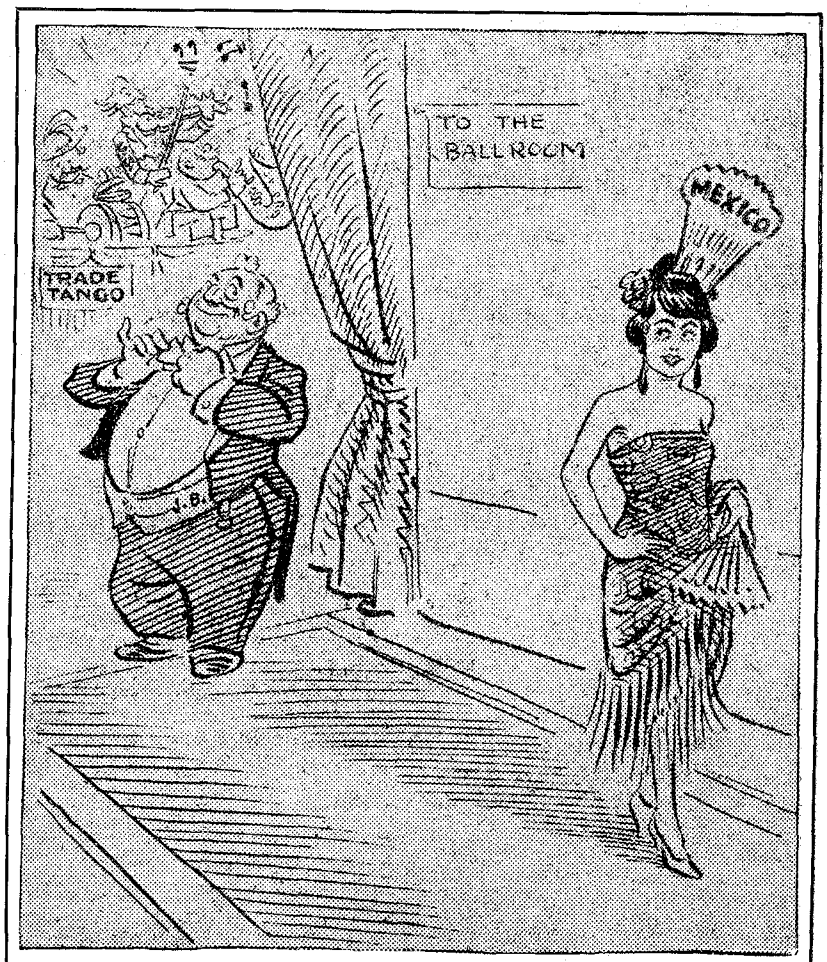
Editorially, the *Excelsior* makes the frank admission that "both countries had deep grievances," and altho it acknowledges Great Britain's right to reparations for damages done to her nationals during the revolutionary period, it avows great pleasure at the renewal of diplomatic relations, and goes on to say:

> "The main point, the basic fact on which we must emphatically insist, and to which we earnestly call the attention of the British Foreign Office, is the absolute necessity of dealing directly with us, instead of through Washington. Therein lies the secret of the great error made by England in Mexico during the last fifteen years. She thought Mexico was a semi-protectorate of the United States, and insisted upon all negotiations first bearing the approval of the State Department.
>
> "As a matter of fact, Great Britain's interest lay quite in the opposite direction. Her statesmen will soon understand that Mexico is eager to welcome European immigration and capital, in order to counterbalance American influence. The astounding thing is that it took the British so long to realize this."

In Mexico, it seems, friends and foes of the Calles Administration unite in hailing the British-Mexican agreement as a feather in the cap of the President, who "obtained such a signal triumph without concessions that injure Mexico's dignity." A conservative pro-Catholic organ of Mexico City, the *Revista de Revistas*, has this to say:

> "Instead of destroying, Calles is rebuilding. He no longer is the agitator of yesterday, but the pacifier. Those who dreaded his coming now follow him with increasing interest. In nine months he has succeeded in saving sixty millions, in establishing the National Bank with the whole-hearted backing of the whole country. He has preserved peace, suppresst an army of parasites, labored to stop agrarian excesses, and to interpret the laws with prudence and moderation. Important projects of public works are giving employment to many thousands of workingmen. He has, moreover, stood frankly and firmly for Mexico's rights, repudiating the unwarranted attack of the Secretary of State of the United States. He now has renewed relations with Great Britain without loss to Mexico's honor. Reforms are going on in fiscal matters, and foreign immigration is encouraged.
>
> "We may mention only one serious mistake in this vast sum of achievements—his anti-Catholicism. Let us hope that time and experience show him that to govern well, it is necessary to keep the people moral, and that religion is the only effective brake on the passions of the multitudes."

One of the features of the British-Mexican agreement, which has gratified Mexican opinion, it is related, is the indefinite postponement of all claims, and even the celebrated Evans case, according to Mexican editors, is not to be prest forward in the near future. This moderation of the British Foreign Office is much appreciated, according to various newspapers, including the Mexico City *Universal*, which thinks it may facilitate the task of the American Ambassador to Mexico. This journal argues that Great Britain probably consulted Washington before showing such good-will to Mexico, and it thinks the information obtained at Washington must have shown a marked improvement in Mexico's situation, which helped to remove some of the main sources of friction between Britain and Mexico. "Thanks to the new agreement," this daily adds, "errors are corrected, asperities removed, and it is hoped that the two Governments will now walk hand in hand. We can not but congratulate Mexico."



A BRITISH VIEW

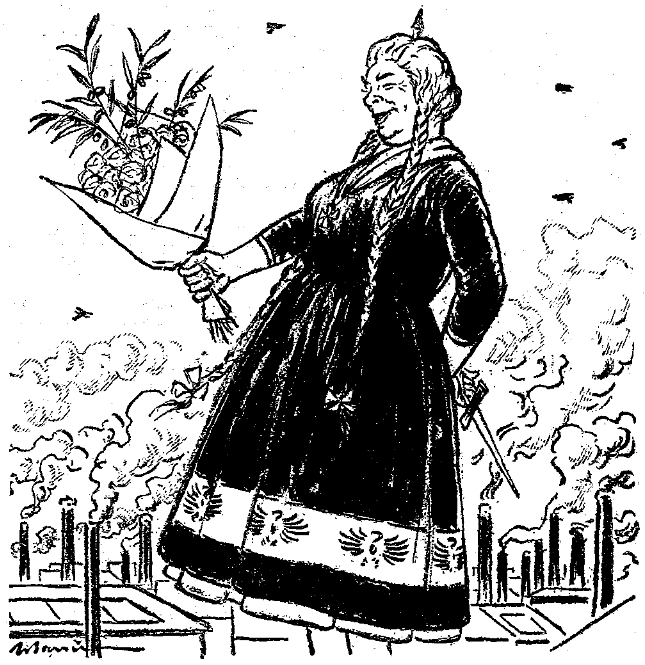
JOHN BULL: "I think we might try it, what?"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

According to a Mexico City correspondent of the New York *World*, it would be absurd to pretend that Britain's renewal of full diplomatic relations with Mexico will not have a material effect upon American interests in Mexico. It was entirely unexpected, according to this informant, who says that "for years American business has been running a practical monopoly of Mexican trade," but altho Britain's millions of pounds invested in the Mexican Republic have been dormant for so long, "they still exist and the natural presumption is that they will come to life again."

AN AMERICAN ON GERMAN "MILITARISM"

A REVIVAL OF MILITARISM in Germany may be suspected from a number of important facts and visible tendencies apparent to observers who study the question on German ground, we are told, and yet these evidences are held, by some, to "argue both for and against" the possibility of such a tragic recurrence. It would be much easier to answer the question ten years from now, according to Arthur E. Dunning, Executive Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany (Berlin), for the reason that from any angle it is a difficult subject to handle on account of the "element of prophecy necessarily involved." But the problem arises so often from sources outside of Germany that he believes a consideration of it justified, "particularly as business leaders to-day are manifesting more concern than any other group." The game of war is always played at the expense of business, Mr. Dunning maintains, and adds that it is usually business which is called upon to reconstruct and make good the destruction of war. Business, therefore, has "the undisputed right of following the war barometer in any part of the world." In his view, the great majority of the German people are war-cured and intensely devoted to the work of rebuilding, and in *Transatlantic Trade*, the official organ of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, he goes on to say:



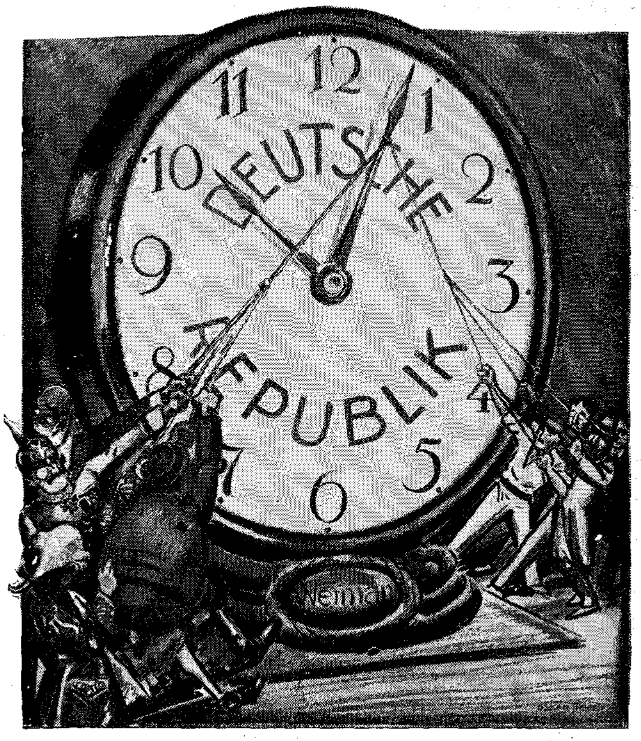
FRENCH SATIRE

GERMANY: "How can one possibly doubt our peaceful intentions?"
—*L'Echo de Paris.*

> "The military spirit—*Militaergeist*—which was originally a Hohenzollern importation of over five hundred years ago, is broken, and apparently broken beyond repair. The generating sources of militarism, namely, the former rulers, the old Army organization with its general staff, have all disappeared, leaving to-day only the *Reichswehr*, an Army restricted by the Treaty of Versailles to 100,000 men, and the so-called *Militaerpartei*, a group indefinite in number and almost invisible, whose dream is undoubtedly the reestablishment, some time and somehow, of the German Army based upon compulsory military service—*Allgemeinwehrpflicht.*
>
> "If permitted to follow their natural tendencies, the German race will unquestionably throw their energies into industrial pursuits, the arts, and all branches of science and research work, in all of which they have made such remarkable progress. In the past they have voluntarily spent more time and money upon their industrial and scientific advancement than upon their compulsory military development; the one reflects the desire and work of the people, the other illustrates the work and desire of a small group of military leaders who had the law-making machinery of the country at their disposal. That group and the conditions under which they worked have passed.
>
> "Who and where are the champions of militarism in Germany to-day? We know that a militaristic faction exists, the same as we know that a Royalist party exists in France, a Republican group in Spain, and Bolshevistic movements in various countries; all these groups are awaiting their chance. But can we safely classify the German Military party along with these other groups with regard to size, importance and power? As matters stand in Europe to-day the answer to this question will depend more upon the outside world than upon Germany herself."

Altho we hear much about the "Military party" in Germany, that designation is not supported by any one definite organization, according to Mr. Dunning, who advises us that there are a number of post-war organizations of opposite aims and intents. He mentions the *Bismarckbund* as being highly nationalistic in tendency, and whose standard is the former national flag of Germany—black, white and red. But he points out that the activities of this organization are offset by another which is known as the *Reichsbanner*, a Social-Democratic group, anti-war and anti-military, and which carries the legitimate flag of the German Republic—black, red and gold. Also there is another organization, known as the *Stahlhelm*, which this informant avers to be especially large in Bavaria, and probably representative of the largest number of the so-called "Military party." It is further pointed out that:

> "All of these organizations vie with one another in holding demonstrations periodically. The bulk of their members are youths and the sum total of their activity practically neutralizes propaganda either for or against militarism. Within Germany these organizations attract comparatively little attention, except during a demonstration, and their importance is submerged in the multitude of more vital issues, such as reparations, inner political tension, new legislation, revaluation, import tariff, and the thousands of matters associated with daily life.



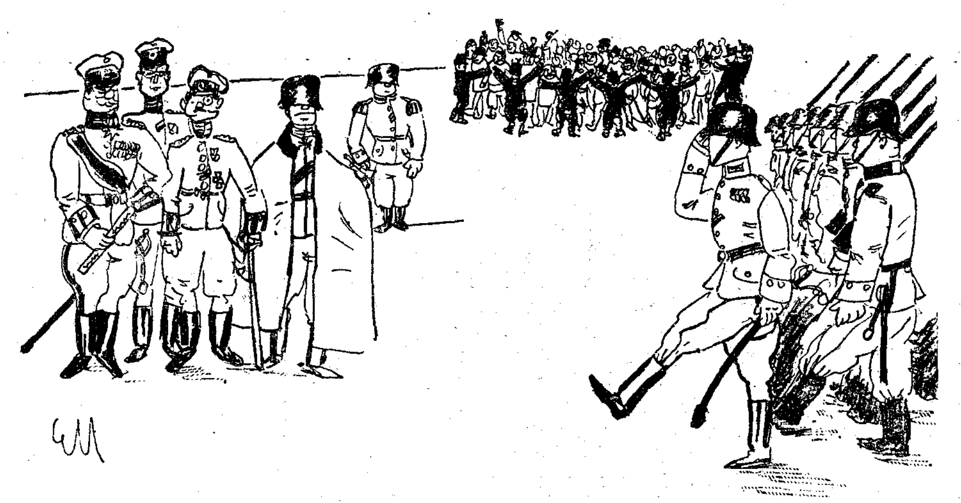
GERMAN RESOLUTION

"You can't put back the clock of progress!"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

> "In organizations that stand definitely for international

conciliation, outlawry of war and international arbitration, Germany to-day is especially strong, and these forces constitute an exceedingly effective barrier to development of militarism. They are: *Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft* (The German Peace Society), *Komitee 'Nie wieder Krieg'* (War Never Again), *Deutsche Liga fuer Voelkerbund* (German League for the Federation of Nations), the *Bund der Kriegsdienst-Verweigerer* (League of Opponents to Military Service), and the *Deutsche Liga fuer Menschenrechte* (German League for Human Rights), the latter being a branch of the international organization known as the *Ligue Pour Droits de l'Homme*, with headquarters in Paris.

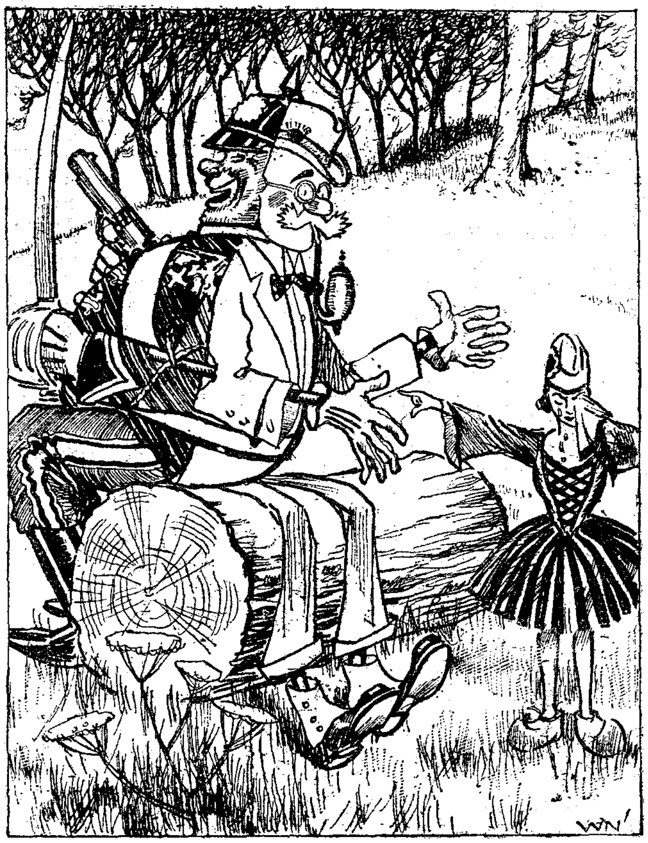
"The activities and propaganda work of these organizations are as nation-wide as they are dignified and effective, and they are all closely associated for the purpose of cooperative action with the *Deutsche Friedenskartell* (The German Peace Federation)."



GERMAN FUN

Militarist Onlookers: "The only good thing about this Republic is that parades are permitted."
—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

In using the term "militarism," this writer refers exclusively to "a system of military service similar to that possest by Germany in 1914," and he adds that it would be difficult to imagine the *Militaerpartei* as satisfied with anything less. Now the term "War party" or *Kriegspartei* would constitute the subject of an entirely different article, and one, says Mr. Dunning, for which a writer would find very little material. He assures us that while there are many Germans who would like to see the old system of military service reinstated, it is not necessarily for the purpose of attack, but because of their deep belief that owing to the unfavorable geographical situation of Germany to-day, she should have an Army for self-protection. Incidentally Mr. Dunning declares that "this is not exclusively a German idea." He says further:



"IT'S ALL CAMOUFLAGE," SAYS MARIANNE

The peaceful, industrious German presented to the world, according to France, hides the old Prussian type again arming secretly.
—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

"The question is frequently asked: 'How large is the German Military party?' It can not be accurately answered. Not every German believer in an Army is a believer in war. There are many German citizens who will point to their former Army with pride as one of the educational forces in the long past that is responsible to-day for the extremely low percentage of illiteracy (less than one-half of 1 per cent.). The subjects of 'army' and 'war' are not leading issues in the Germany of to-day. In fact, it is difficult to get a German to talk about them. . . .

"One of the most formidable barriers to the development of militarism in Germany is the attitude of the strong German labor unions. Any move made that would lead to the compulsory carrying of guns by approximately 800,000 men, as in 1914, would be promptly opposed by the unions. This guaranty is additional to the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. The German militaristic faction is perfectly well aware of this difficulty; its move would be entirely different. From within Germany they can receive no assistance to attain their object; their hand can be strengthened only from without.

"Napoleon did more to establish the German Army of that period than General Gneisenau, who is called the Father of the German Army. It was outside influence that strengthened the hand of the German military leaders in those days, and if the hand of present leaders is ever strengthened, it will also necessarily have to be outside influence. Suppose any nation to-day bordering on Germany should suddenly jump its obligation to an international treaty, as Germany herself did in the case of Belgium, and start an invasion, the day of German military leaders would be at hand, and there is no doubt that the people would respond; in this respect, the defense of their country, Germans are no different from the citizens of any other country."

Affairs in Europe to-day, especially in Germany, according to Mr. Dunning, are progressing toward rehabilitation, and this is a process in which "the development of militarism has no opportunity." In the ordinary course of affairs, militarism will cease to be a dangerous factor, but he adds rather ominously:

"Its development, on the other hand, is closely associated with the unexpected—the extraordinary event, the event that happens overnight and which we read of as an accomplished fact in the morning papers. The fact that 'All's well on the Rhine' to-day is no guaranty that such will be the case to-morrow.

"But the world to-day is happily better protected against the 'unexpected' than ever before. Post-war ethics in international agreements are of a higher standard than pre-war ethics—if they existed at all. The requisite seeds of militarism are still within Germany, but they are dormant, and in all probability will continue in that state until some outside combination furnishes the fructifying process. Germany to-day is disarmed, but is surrounded by strongly armed countries. No other nation is similarly situated. The effect of this situation upon the German militaristic faction in the long run will have to be awaited."

EVIL DAYS IN JAPAN

THE MEIJI ERA, that "constructive period of the Country of the Rising Sun," is dear to the memory of "men now in the forties and fifties," who look back to it wistfully, a Japanese writer tells us. "Their life is half-finished, but it is a common observation among them that they look into the future of their children with a shudder." When such men were young "the civilization of modern Japan was young also, marching freshly among the pines and cherries." They "had an unbounded romantic faith in its progress." As the writer, Dr. S. Washio, of the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, goes on to say, "it was an epoch period," when—

> "An exploit of a military officer was sung in a popular song. His uniformed profile on horseback was surrounded by the halo of popular adoration, which was almost religious, and the rising industrialist, who followed closely on the heels of the military exploiters, were marvels of successful careers which were thought to be within the reach of any poor, ambitious boy. Both were respected and admired empire-builders. The country grew richer every year, cities larger, and women prettier. Above all, the population and the cost of living increased at an unprecedented ratio.
>
> "Men now in the forties and fifties, who grew up in that period and began their life career then, can never forget it while living in the present. They have the knowledge of that period to compare with the present tendencies, which face them with overwhelming indications of the reverse of progress. Men who had only yesterday an absolute faith in progress feel now that the world is near an end."

In the old days, as Dr. Washio recalls,

> "Murder, of which we read nowadays two or three cases in every evening paper, and forget the next moment, occurred only once in several years. It was so rare and unusual that every case created a sensation and was remembered and talked about for many years afterward. Robbers, of whom nine out of ten go scot free to-day, seldom failed to be traced down. So efficient and respected were the authorities for the maintenance of public order that the word 'policeman' was habitually used to stop children from crying. Apparently the maintenance of order was not difficult because people were faithful, loyal, chaste, confiding and hopeful. Hardship was never felt without a sense of relief that it would be had if deserved.
>
> "But what is the present state of public order? Policemen are often found to be conspirators in criminal acts. Mail carriers rob the contents of the bags they carry, and even bury them to get rid of the burden. The act is less significant than the fact that it is insensibly passed over by the public. There has been pending lately a case of graft conspiracy in Kyushu Medical College. That its professors were growing rich by discriminatory treatment of patients and advising them to go to private hospitals with which they were in conspiracy had long been known in medical circles. The belated official investigation of the case failed, and the case is likely to be dropt with the dismissal of some of the professors. It is not so much the act of graft itself as the public tolerance of it that signifies the character of the age in which we are living now."

According to Dr. Washio, the Japanese "no longer believe in progress, which has been the driving force of modern civilization," and he tells us, sadly:

> "Men of the Meiji Era feel the change. They know from their own personal experience what progress meant and understand its sentiment, so that they feel all the more convincingly the reverse that has set in. As practical men, they have to live according to the decayed standard and be bad, as the professors of Kyushu Medical College, but they know also how to condemn the civilization that forces such practises. But what about our young men to whom the meticulous orderliness of the Meiji Era is history which they have not lived through, and to whom the reverse of progress with the collapse of all its discipline is a heritage, the common and quite ordinary run of life?
>
> "It is these young men who have to succeed us. The Japanese who constitute vitally the bulk of this nation are no longer the same Japanese who made up Japan of the Meiji Era. They live under different circumstances and have a different cultural standard, of which there can yet be found no other fresh revelation than café civilization and translated Communism."

Another Japanese expresses his regret for his country's lack of great statesmen and military commanders, such as it had in the eras of Meiji and Taisho, which, he says, "form the most important periods in our history." As quoted in this Tokyo weekly, he writes:

> "The wars with China and Russia were fought on a scale, comprehensive and unprecedented in our history, but no commander was particularly prominent. Clever statesmen and able commanders have not been rare during the past half-century, but none has cut a conspicuous figure. The too rapid process of evolution may perhaps account for this."

AN IRISH BLOW TO THE MARRIED MAN

SUBSIDIZING MARRIAGE and penalizing bachelors seem to be the chief purpose of a new ruling of the Irish Free State Civil Service with regard to the salaries of future members of its clerical grades, as was recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 5. The danger in this plan is rather sharply noted by the Dublin *Irish Statesman*, a weekly that has always been a stanch defender of the Irish Free State. It will be recalled that, according to the new project, unmarried men in the Free State Civil Service will receive the same annual pay as women, £60 on entry, rising to £70 at eighteen, and then by annual increases of £5 to £150. As the press inform us, men unmarried after the age of twenty-five will receive annual increases of £10 up to £200, and will receive a lump sum payment on marriage equivalent to twelve months' back pay. In addition, it appears, allowances up to £60 will be payable in respect of each dependent child up to sixteen years. As the London *Westminster Gazette* has pointed out:

> "The cost of living bonus will also be paid. Women retiring on marriage, after not less than six years' service, may receive a gratuity of not less than one month's pensionable emoluments for each year of service, up to a maximum of twelve months. The gratuity is regarded as an inducement to marriage, and when marriage between two civil servants takes place, the man's bonus and the woman's gratuity will amount to a handsome sum."

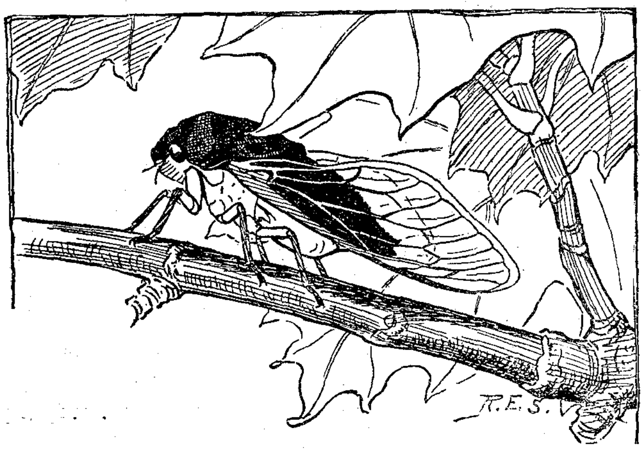
The really serious trouble about this innovation, according to *The Irish Statesman*, is that it offers a principle to other employers to act upon. The State is supposed to set a standard, but what would be the result if the principle were generally accepted, asks this weekly, which replies to its own question as follows:

> "Inevitably in our competitive industrial system the married men would be squeezed out, because the unmarried man would be just as efficient and a great deal cheaper. Instead of helping people to get married, the effect would be to lessen the chances of marriage. No doubt some muddled moral old fusser in government service devised this scheme without thinking about anything except his principle that a man's income should correspond to his needs. We may grant that principle, and deny the corollary that the State should insist he needs to support a wife more than an aged father or mother, or other relative. Or that if he chooses to remain a celibate he must be punished for this, and see other men who perform no better service for the State or society, paid at a higher rate. We are not really afraid that industrial employers will copy the Civil Service, simply because they would not dare to introduce any such principle. Labor knows only too well what would be the result if the unmarried bricklayer, carpenter, mason, agricultural laborer, or railway man could be had at a lower rate than the married. It would strike at the first attempt to make such distinctions, and it would be quite right, for it would find the married man as more expensive being shoved out of employment. 'No married need apply,' would become the unwritten law. We hope Deputies will question the innovation when the Dáil meets. If distinctions have to be made between the married and unmarried, between those who have children and wife to support and those who have none, and we do not say they should not be made, the distinctions and allowances should be made by the taxing authority, not by the employer. The country should not stand for a moment the application of a principle by the State to its employees which, if applied generally, would drive the married man out of the labor market, and what the effect of that finally would be on the morals of the country we leave it to the stupid wits of the highly moral persons who devised the new Civil Service scheme to imagine."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

INSECT MUSICIANS

THE SOUNDS MADE BY INSECTS are so familiar to all of us that it is surprizing that so few know how they are produced. "It is better," said Josh Billings, "not to know so many things, than to know so many things that ain't so." In this latter class belong many of the "facts" that we read of insect music. R. E. Snodgrass, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, whose article entitled as above is reprinted from a recent Smithsonian Report in pamphlet form (Washington, 1925), quotes a writer who tells in detail of locust music made by "fiddling"—a method peculiar to katydids and crickets, whereas the locusts make their noises by "drumming." Mr. Snodgrass reminds us that insects really do not sing; that is, they do not produce sounds by the breath on vocal chords. The music of insects is all instrumental. In strictly technical writing, the sounds or notes are stridulations (Latin *stridere*, to creak), made by special stridulating organs. These mostly correspond with the drum type, but there are two methods of producing the vibration, one by rubbing, and the other by muscles attached to the vibratory surface. With very few exceptions, it is only the males that have stridulating organs. To quote from the pamphlet:



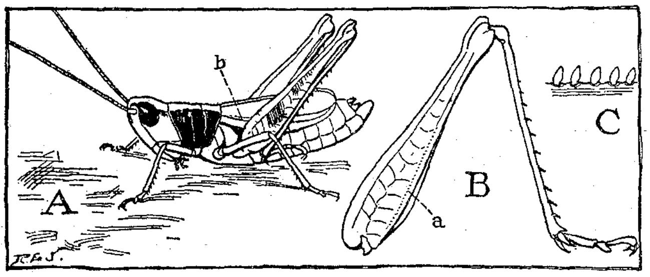
WE CALL HIM LOCUST—HE'S REALLY A CICADA

This is the kind we hear every year—not the 17-year variety.

"Not many of the grasshoppers are musical. They are awake in the daytime and they sleep at night—habits that seldom beget much in the way of artistic attainment. Yet a few of the grasshoppers make sounds that are perhaps music in their own ears. One such is an unpretentious little brown species about seven-eighths of an inch in length, marked by a large black spot on each side of the saddlelike shield that covers his back between the head and the wings. He has no other name than his scientific one of *Chloealtis conspersa*. According to Scudder, his only notes resemble *tsikk-tsikk-tsikk*, repeated ten or twelve times in about three seconds in the sun, but at a slightly slower rate in the shade. Chloealtis is a fiddler and plays two instruments at once. The fiddles are his front wings and the bows his hind legs.

"Several other little grasshoppers fiddle after the manner of Chloealtis; but another, *Mecostethus gracilis* by name, instead of having the rasping points on the legs, has on each fore wing one of the veins and its branches provided with many small teeth, upon which it scrapes a sharp ridge on the inner surface of the hind thigh.

"In another group of grasshoppers there are certain species that make a noise as they fly, a crackling sound apparently produced in some way by the wings themselves. One of these, common through the Northern States, is known as the cracker locust."



HOW THE GRASSHOPPER MAKES MUSIC

It produces the sound by scraping its toothed hind thigh over a sharp-edged vein (*b*) on the wing. (*Chloealtis conspersa.*) A, the male grasshopper, showing stridulating vein (*b*) of left wing. B, inner surface of right hind thigh, showing row of teeth at *a*. C, the teeth more enlarged.

While the grasshoppers give examples of the more primitive attempts of insects at musical production, the katydids, Mr. Snodgrass tells us, show the highest development of the art attained by insects. The katydids in general are most easily distinguished from the locusts or short-horn grasshoppers by the great length of their antennæ. Their attitudes and general comportment suggest much more refinement and a higher breeding than that of the heavy-bodied locusts. Tho some members of the katydid family live in the fields, the characteristic species inhabit shrubbery or trees. We read on:

"The musical instruments of the katydids are quite different from those of the grasshoppers, being situated on the overlapping bases of the front wings. In the wings of the male, the inner basal field consists of a thin, crisp membrane braced by branching veins, one of which, running crosswise, is very thick on the left wing, and has a close series of small cross-ridges on its under surface which convert it into a veritable file. On the right wing this same vein is much more slender and its file is very weak. The katydids always fold the wings with the left overlapping the right, and in this position the file of the former lies above the ridge of the latter. If now the wings are moved sideways, the file grating on the ridge or scraper causes a rasping sound, and this is the way the katydid makes the notes of its music. The tone and volume of the sound, however, are probably in large part due to the vibration of the thin basal membranes of the wings.

"The writer has listened to the katydids out-of-doors in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, and Indiana. The song of the katydids about Washington is much less harsh and grating in tone than is that of the New Englanders. The katydids heard near Amherst, Massachusetts, and near Wallingford, Connecticut, uttered always two syllables much more commonly than three, and the sounds can be represented only as a harsh squa-wak, the second syllable a little longer than the first. This is not the case with those that say ka-ty. When there are three syllables the series is squa-wa-wak. If all New England katydids sing thus it is not surprizing that some New England writers have failed to see how the insects ever got the name of 'katydid.' Scudder says 'their notes have a shocking lack of melody,' and he represents the sound by *xr*. He says 'they rasp their forewings twice rather than thrice; these two notes are of equal (and extraordinary) emphasis, the latter about one-quarter longer than the former; or if three notes are given, the first and second are alike and a little shorter than the last.'

"Yet tho the music of the katydid is known by ear or by reputation to almost every native American, but few of us are acquainted with the musician himself. This is because he almost invariably chooses the tops of the tallest trees for his stage and seldom descends from it. His lofty platform, moreover, is also his studio, his home, and his world, and the reporter who would have a personal interview must be efficient in tree-climbing."

The chirp of the cricket is considered by Mr. Snodgrass the most familiar note of all insect music. The only cricket commonly known to the public is the black field cricket. His European cousin, the house cricket, is famous as the "cricket on the hearth," on account of his fondness for fireside warmth. Says the writer:

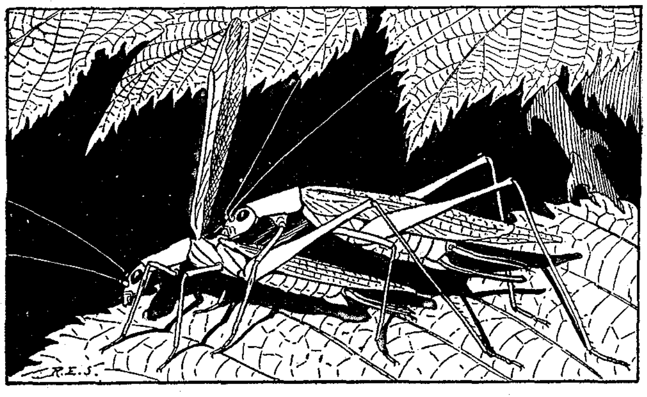
"The musical or stridulating organs of the crickets are similar to those of the katydids. But in the crickets the parts are equally developed on each wing, and it looks as if the crickets could play with either wing uppermost. Yet most of them consistently keep the right wing on top and use the file of this wing and the scraper of the left, just the reverse of the katydids.

"Mature individuals are particularly abundant in the fall; in southern New England they appear every year at this season by millions. The notes are always vivacious, usually cheerful, sometimes angry in tone. They are merely chirps and may be known from all others by a broken or vibratory sound.

"The unceasing ringing that always rises on summer evenings, that shrill melody of sound that seems to come from nothing but from everywhere out-of-doors, is mostly the chorus of the tree-crickets, the blend of notes from innumerable harpists playing unseen in the darkness. This sound must be the most familiar of all insect sounds, but the musicians themselves are but little known to the general public.

"Out-of-doors the music of an individual cricket is so elusive that even when you think you have located the exact bush or vine from which it comes, the notes seem to shift and dodge. Finally it strikes the ear with such intensity that there can be no mistaking the source, and there in plain sight on a leaf sits a little, delicate, slim-legged, pale green insect with hazy transparent sails outspread above its back. Then suddenly those lacy films go up, their outlines blurr, and that intense scream again pierces your ear. In short, you are witnessing a private performance of the broad-winged tree-cricket. If you pay attention to the notes of other singers you will observe a variety of airs in the medley. Many are long trills, but others are softer, purring notes about two seconds in length, while still others are short beats a hundred or more times every minute. The last are the notes of the snowy tree-cricket, so-called on account of his paleness. He is really green, but so pale that he looks almost white in the dark.

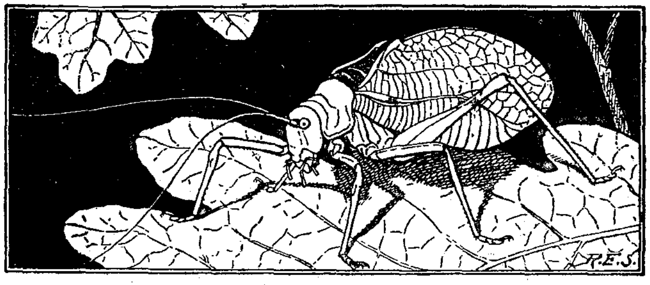
"We should naturally like to know why these little creatures are such persistent singers, and of what use their music is to them. Do the males really sing to charm and attract the females as is usually presumed? We do not know; but sometimes as a male sings a female approaches him from behind, noses about on his back and soon finds there a deep basin-like cavity situated just behind the bases of the elevated wings. This basin contains a clear liquid which the female proceeds to lap up very eagerly as the male remains quiet with wings upraised tho he has ceased to play. We must suspect, then, that in this case the female has been attracted to the male rather by his confectionery offering than his music. If this luring of the female sometimes ends in marriage we may see here the real reason for the male's possessing his music-making organs and his instinct to play them so continuously."



A STRANGE INSECT SONGSTER

Notice this tree-cricket family. The male is singing with wings extended. The female is bending over him, doubtless attracted by the music, and is eagerly lapping up a clear fluid which she finds at such times just between the wings of the singer.

Next comes the cicada, which is the insect popularly tho incorrectly known as the "locust." Its loud song is always a feature of the daytime from midsummer till early fall, while the chorus of the seventeen-year species is a special event. Says Mr. Snodgrass:



OUR AUTUMN FRIEND, THE KATYDID

Here is the true katydid. His music is the most familiar of all sounds in the country these early fall evenings.

"The cicadas are members of the Hemiptera, all of which have sucking instead of biting mouth parts. They produce their music by a quite different method from that used by any of the Orthoptera. Just back of the base of each hind wing there is an oval membrane like the head of a drum set into a solid rim of the body wall. The cicada, however, does not beat his drums; the drumheads are set into vibration by a pair of great muscles attached to them inside the body. Each drum is ribbed, the number of ribs varying with different species.

"A membrane or thin sheet of any material which produces a sound by vibrating must have air of equal pressure on both sides of it and air free to respond to any changes of pressure. Between the two tympana there is a great air cavity which extends far back into the abdomen. The whole abdomen of the cicada is, therefore, virtually a drum."

TRANSPARENT STEEL—A new method of making sheets of metal of unprecedented thinness, invented by Dr. Karl Mueller of the Physical Technical Institute of Berlin, seems likely to prove of considerable industrial as well as scientific importance, we read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). It says:

"He has succeeded in producing sheets of steel so thin that they are as transparent as the clearest glass. The test plates used to determine the transparency of optical glass, and ruled with lines one twenty-five-hundredth of an inch apart, were photographed through such a metal sheet, and when enlarged to four hundred diameters the scale lines showed distinctly without any distortion. This absence of aberration proves that the structure of the film is perfectly even and equal in all directions. The metal sheets are so thin that atoms will pass through them without impediment. Alpha rays from radium, that consist of streams of the stript atoms of helium, and are completely blocked by a sheet of paper, are not perceptibly weakened in passing through such metal sheets. It is calculated from the specific gravity of the metal that in these sheets there are not more than thirty layers of atoms in thickness. Yet the sheet of metal is so strong that when fastened in a frame it may be bent out by blowing on it to a sixteenth of an inch without rupture. Dr. Mueller makes these sheets by depositing an extremely fine film of the metal on a smooth surface by means of the electric current and afterwards separating the film from the foundation on which it was fixt. Many applications have already been made by scientists and inventors to secure these transparent metal sheets for experimental purposes. They seem likely to serve as semi-permeable membranes for the separation of gases. They may greatly advance the progress of telephotography and television. They also seem likely to prove serviceable in metallurgical research, and in the making of galvanometers, radio receivers, and apparatus for measuring the action of the heart."

UNDERGROUND RADIO

RADIO TRANSMISSION using an underground antenna is described in *Radio News* (New York) by W. Haskell M. Watson. In quoting we have been obliged to omit much technical detail, for which radio readers who wish to experiment with the plan are referred to the original article. Mr. Watson believes that no one should now say that he would have a transmitting station if he had the room, or if it were not for the trees in the yard. Those things now do not interfere with radio. With much less power than has ever been used before on this system, he has been able to communicate with stations at an amazing distance. The calls used were 5BX and 5XAY. We read:

"An antenna of No. 12 heavy rubber-covered copper wire 100 feet long was used. This antenna was enclosed inside an ordinary rubber hose, about 110 feet in length, and sealed up at both ends. The far end had a small neck-bottle over it and the open spaces sealed with sealing wax; then at the end coming out of the earth and connected to the transmitter the hose was allowed to project perpendicularly one foot above the earth; this end was also sealed with sealing wax as a precaution against dampness.

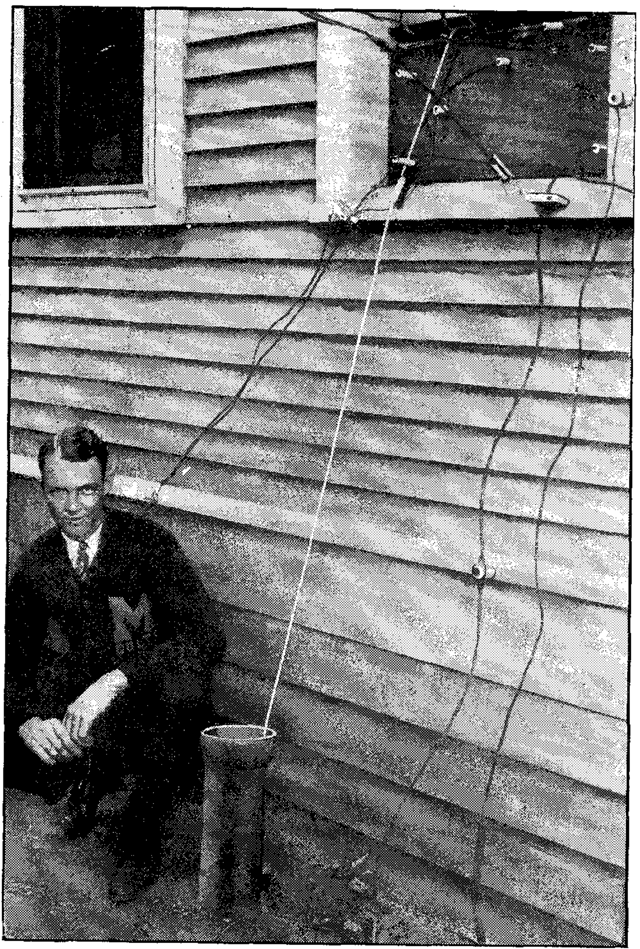
"This antenna was made with the thought in mind that it might succeed some of the tall poles now used; therefore, I fully realized that to make it a success in amateur circles it must, of necessity, be cheap. That is why the ordinary hose was used for insulation, and also why, at first, it was buried only one foot underground, for digging a 100-foot trench is no joke—especially if you live in Texas.

"The antenna was laid so that it would point in a northeasterly direction, for the bulk of the amateur stations lie in that direction and to get reports from tests it seemed the best try.

"The transmitter uses very low power and is of moderate cost.

"The receiver was what is best known as a 1BGF tuner with low-loss coils, slightly modified to take care of the very sharp incoming signals. This was used on the underground system. Static on this type of antenna is almost absent, and the electro-magnetic waves decrease in strength slightly; hence the amplification.

"The ordinary receiver, while receiving a transmitted signal emitted from an ordinary aerial on 80 meters, will show very little loss of volume when the ground is removed, but will show a considerable decrease of signal strength when the aerial connection is removed.

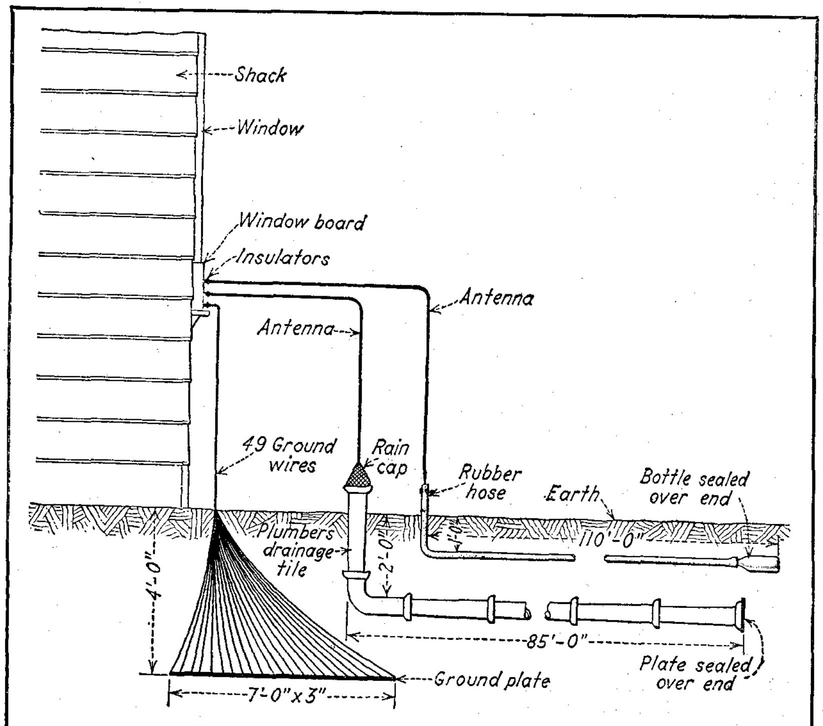


Illustrations by courtesy of *Radio News* (New York)

LEAD-IN OF THE UNDERGROUND ANTENNA

It goes through the window and pipe to the buried antenna.

"The case is nearly opposite with the underground system. My experiments showed that with the ordinary receiver attached to an elevated aerial the elimination of the aerial on the receiver at his home made very little difference in the strength of the signals received. But when the ground connection was removed the signal decreased to such an extent that it was barely readable. This practically proves that the electro-magnetic waves emitted from the transmitter which employs the underground system use the earth as a conductor for the most part, and do not come out into the ether to any considerable extent.



DETAILED PLAN OF UNDERGROUND ANTENNA CONSTRUCTION

"In the common aerial systems the heat generated in the earth by the currents from the lead-in of the transmitter has always been considered one of the greatest sources of loss of energy, especially with the use of short waves. But this does not prove to be the case with the underground system.

"The audibility of the signals emitted into this buried type of antenna seems to be, for the most part, equal in volume to the signals emitted into the same sort of antenna, whether it is day or night.

"Of course, the earth has different powers of conductivity, and the better the ground in which the antenna is buried, the better will be the results obtained.

I have tried three different depths and have found by tests with long-distance stations that there is no noticeable difference. But on another occasion an antenna was laid on the ground, and then covered with a very poor grade of soil, namely sand, cinders and gravel. Enough soil of this type was scattered about to make the level, and then experiments began. A switching arrangement was made so that any one of four underground systems could be switched to the transmitter in a few seconds' time. With three antennas that were buried in the good soil I made the record mentioned in other parts of this article, but with the antenna that was covered with the poor soil described above I was unable to get an answer from any station outside of this city. Later, a trench two feet deep was dug in the good soil, lined with

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the poor soil and an antenna put into it. The same results were received—no one answered.

"A wide range of wave-lengths was used in these tests, and the best was found to be 95 meters, with the size of antenna described.

"One of the first things that will be noticed about the underground system of transmitting will be that of the directional characteristics.

"Stations in Fort Worth, a small city only thirty-five miles away, and in an opposite direction to that in which the antenna is pointing, have answered my calls several times, but they report that my signals are very weak and hardly readable. But stations in New York City, a distance of about 1,800 miles, report my signals strong and steady. The antenna points toward New York.

"For over a year experiments on underground antennas have been carried on. The first idea was that of an underground receiving antenna. It worked fairly well and static was hardly noticeable on it, altho the signal strength was decreased to some extent; however, this difficulty was remedied by adding a stage of audio-frequency to the receiver. This antenna was built for the purpose of eliminating static, and of course when the ether was clear, the ordinary aerial was used.

"Later experiments were carried on in transmitting with a vertical underground antenna. This was accomplished by the use of an abandoned artesian water-shaft, but somehow the thing never worked.

"At the present time experiments are being carried on along the same lines, but with more precaution taken against power leaks. Ordinary plumber's drainage tile of four-inch diameter has been laid for eighty-five feet and several wires run through it. Altho this method may seem expensive, it is really cheap compared to raising a mast or two, buying insulators and putting up a counterpoise.

"Another experiment being tried is the employment of two underground antennas, one for an antenna and the other for a counterpoise. There are at this station at the present time four underground antennas, two running horizontally and two at an angle of 45 degrees.

"If you try this method, please do not put a wire underground, and if it does not work at the first attempt, give it up. The manner of tuning your transmitter when the antenna is underground will probably be altogether different from the way you have been accustomed to tuning it.

"Be very careful, when laying the antenna, that you do not leave bare wire touching the ground after the ditch is filled in. This would ruin everything, and since the trouble would be underground, it would be very difficult to detect.

"For the information of those who would like to know about the better way of going about this job, let me repeat that, altho the hose system has been found O. K. so far, the plumber's four-inch tile will cost only about $15 or $20. It comes in lengths of two feet and is about as good a material as you can find for this purpose.

"The writer would be very appreciative if any one hearing the calls of 5BX or 5XAY would write a card or letter. This is practically the only way experiments may be developed."

PIES IN CARLOAD LOTS—The American pie, says *Industrial Gas* (New York), has always been made chiefly of fruit, and its wholesomeness stands unrivaled among pastries. It continues:

"The average American eats pie, and who is healthier and of better physique than the average American? The pie-eating habit has grown to such an extent to-day that it is impossible for frail women to carry the burden of making pies for all the hungry Jack Horners and Peter Pumpkin pie-eaters who demand them. Science has stept in and has unraveled the secret of these delicious culinary conceptions, and to-day huge establishments are baking pies just like mother made—food fit for the gods. The difference is in quantity and not in quality. Your mother found it an arduous task to bake more than a dozen pies at a time. One Brooklyn pie-baking plant covers an ordinary city block, and can bake 4,000 pies every hour if required, or 96,000 in twenty-four hours, all of which are cooked by gas. Cutting a pie into six pieces, this establishment could furnish the daily dessert for nearly 600,000 persons. Flour, sugar, shortening, fruit and the other ingredients are purchased in carload lots, for the business is a vast industry and proceeds night and day, regardless of everything excepting the demands of the pie-eaters; they must be served."

A LUCKY CINDER IN THE EYE

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO a tiny cinder flew into the eye of a man on a train, writes Arthur Williams, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, in a recent press bulletin (New York). He happened to be an executive, an engineer and an inventor. What happened to the cinder in this man's eye has happened to cinders in millions of other cases—it was washed out by the natural watering of the eye. Immediately the thought occurred: "If nature uses a stream of tear-drops to wash a cinder out of an eye, why not use a stream of water to wash the cinders out of the flue-gases of power plants?" This little incident and the expenditure of several million dollars led, we are told, to the development of a device —remarkable for its simplicity as well as for its efficiency—which washes every bit of cinder and dust out of gases arising from the great fires under the Edison boilers in Manhattan. We read:

"To grasp the full significance of this, one must know that it takes from 4,000 to 6,000 tons of coal a day to generate the electrical energy needed for light, heat, and power in Manhattan and the Bronx. Before the perfection of this device as much as two per cent. of the coal burned in the generating plants escaped as cinders and dust from the smokestacks. This means that in New York City a full hundred tons of cinders and dust would be sent up into the air each day were it not for the gas-washing and cinder catching device inspired by the tiny cinder that flew into that eye. Let me describe the device briefly.

"Back of each row of boilers in each of the Edison generating stations is a long horizontal tank half filled with water. Along the full length of this tank, extending from the top to within a few inches of the water-level, is a sheet of steel called a baffle plate. As the gases and cinders leave the furnaces they are forced by strong draft into this tank. The cinders and any other solids carried by the gases hit the baffle plate and fall into the water at the bottom of the tank; at the same time the gases which enter the tank horizontally are deflected downward by the baffle plate, are forced to pass along the surface of the water at the bottom of the tank, and then upward into the smokestacks.

"Once every twenty-four hours, the cinders and dust accumulation at the bottom of the tanks are drawn off into scows and hauled away with the ashes from the fires under the boilers. This large tonnage of cinders and dust, which would have been sent up into the air were it not for this cinder-catching device, not only does not get into the atmosphere of New York but—like all Edison coal and ashes—is even eliminated from our city life without the necessity of being hauled through the streets.

"The man who invented this device is Thomas E. Murray, senior vice-president of the New York Edison Company. Engineers and technical men from nearly every country in the world have taken occasion while visiting New York to examine this ingenious and effective flue-gas washing equipment.

"Incidentally, the company has created for one man a job which is undoubtedly the only one of its kind in the world. On the roof of the new Edison service building at Forty-first Street and First Avenue has been built a small observation tower at a height equivalent to the fifteenth floor of an office building. In this tower there is stationed the official flue-gas observer of the Edison Company, whose duty it is from morning to night to study the color and the volume of the gases coming from the stacks above the Waterside Stations directly across the street. The only equipment in the gas-observer's room is a chair and desk, on which are mounted eight little electrical switches, one for each stack at Waterside. These switches operate red signal lights in the boiler-rooms of the generating station. Tho it is not commonly known, the color and density of the gas emitted from a smokestack is one of the best indications of the efficiency with which the boilers below are being operated. To the highly trained technical combustion expert every little change in the color or volume of gas has a meaning of its own.

"The moment the flue-gas observer notes any undesirable change he closes the switch bearing a number corresponding to the number of the stack involved. Instantaneously, a red light bearing the same number flashes in the boiler-room; the engineer in charge quickly inspects his battery of boilers, and within a minute or two the mixture of air and coal has been restored to its proper proportions, and perfect combustion of the fuel is again secured."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HAMLET IN GOLF TOGS

HAMLET IN "PLUS FOURS," recently produced in London, has brought out very forcibly some fundamental differences between the English and the American stage. Could the experiment of modernizing "Hamlet" succeed here? Probably not, if one can judge by the comments of our press on the London production. They condemn it two to one; some seriously, some by ridicule. Those who approve do so by a sort of half-hearted adhesion. Which perhaps shows that tradition has a stronger hold on American audiences than on the British, where, it is said, the new "Hamlet" was received with enthusiastic approval. If London casts off tradition lightly, she yet balks before innovation. This is shown by her Lord Chamberlain's censorship of plays that enjoy a free run here. But of the modern "Hamlet," the London press with hardly a dissenting voice that we have seen, went whole-heartedly with the spirit of Sir Barry Jackson's presentation of the play, which, he declares, is not to make "an irreverent joke." In fact, it was an experiment to see if the play was valid as a play for modern life and thought without the romantic glamour of doublet and hose, trailing skirts, and the rhythmic flow of poetic speech. The actors behaved as tho it were a play of to-day, acted and spoken in the manner acceptable as good form for the moment, and the result, says the London *Morning Post*, demonstrated that "the play can appeal to a blind man as greatly as to a man with all his senses." Turning to the London *Times* critic, presumably Mr. A. B. Walkley, we might find, if anywhere, a lift of eyebrow. He confesses to have resolved beforehand "not to take the easy and obvious way of scoffing." But also he admits having "entered the theater rather deprest at the prospect of having to write about so disturbing an innovation"—

"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"

But what would poor *Yorick* say to his old playmate *Hamlet* in plus fours?

"And, behold, within ten minutes or so from the rise of the curtain all such doubts and worries had disappeared, and we had settled down simply to enjoy a fine performance. In other words, Sir Barry Jackson's experiment had proved, so far as we were concerned, a complete success.

"It is true that at first the modern settings and furnishings called attention to themselves to some extent. The fact that *Laertes* delivered his lecture to *Ophelia* while addressing a luggage-label ('Laertes, passenger to Paris') made it a little difficult so early in the play to pay full attention to what he said, but the general experience, once the initial strangeness had worn off, was that the play gained in point, in speed, in clarity, far more than it lost in romantic or poetic beauty. Perhaps the chief loss was in gesture; modern clothes restricted the actors to modern movements, and a certain stiffness resulted.

"But it may very well be doubted whether Mr. Colin Keith-Johnston could have given so notable a performance of the part if he had been made to do it in the traditional doublet and hose. As it was, he gave us a piece of acting so attractively natural and human that we felt ourselves nearer to the character than ever before. He spoke the verse with point and feeling, tho with a briskness and a casualness of intonation which must have given sore pain to the upholders of an earlier manner. Another character whom we seemed to be meeting for the first time was *Ophelia*, as whom Miss Muriel Hewitt played with demure charm in her early scenes, and in the later ones was so pitifully crazed as to make your heart ache. But, in truth, nearly all the characters seemed to gain vividness; the admirably smooth *Claudius* of Mr. Vosper, the *Gertrude* of Miss Massingham, the characteristically humorous *Polonius* of Mr. Bromley-Davenport, the bowler-hatted, dry-witted *Gravedigger* of Mr. Cedric Hardwicke—all these were suddenly proved in practise, what we had hitherto only realized them in theory, people of our own world in all but the accident of speech. To sum up, in this whole production Shakespeare the dramatist gained effect—at the expense, it must be confessed, of Shakespeare the poet."

Turning to one of lighter vein, "P. M. W." in the *Westminster Gazette*, we find essential confirmation:

"The frock-coated *Polonius* made us laugh; but then *Polonius* is amusing. *First grave-digger* made us laugh, but then *First Grave-digger* is funny. Where Shakespeare meant us to laugh, we laughed, unswayed by the effects of tailor or dressmaker. Where he meant us to be gript by tense tragedy, or moved to tears, he still held us spellbound.

"'Hamlet' is indeed of no period seeing that neither fox-trot music, nor a revolver in the hands of *Laertes*, nor all the modern smartness of a modern court, nor even the ravings of the ultramodern neurotic young man of the ultramodern neurotic play—by *Hamlet* himself, had more than a tinge of anachronism, once we became accustomed to the change.

"It was a relief, indeed, to watch the players descend for once from their stilts, and, playing with the naturalness that is insisted by modern clothes, give a quite unusual force and conviction to story, philosophy, and tragedy.

"The poetry suffered at times, maybe, but the sense flourished as seldom it flourishes in performances that are too often drowsy with convention and empty of inspiration.

"This production should truly prove to be what Sir Barry Jackson has designed it to be—'an eye-opener for the man in the street.' He will find 'Hamlet' a new and living masterpiece.

"It is brilliantly staged, and I should say that more thought has been devoted to the task of dressing the play, according to the canons of 1925 than is usually given by the pseudo-archeologists, who are out for a perfectly correct adjustment to a particular period, without ever being certain what period it ought to be."

How up-to-the-minute the new "Hamlet" was may be divined from Mr. Ivor Brown's notice in *The Saturday Review*, not produced by the speeding up for a morning edition:

"When *Hamlet* is played as a modern youngster all this beautification can be sloughed away. Mr. Colin Keith-Johnston's admirable performance of the part gave me intense satisfaction for the simple reason that it was an ugly *Hamlet:* it had in it just that caddishness born of despair which the romantic *Hamlets* dare not present. This snarling prince might have been a gentleman had there been nothing rotten in the State of Denmark. But rotten States make rotten manners, and this *Hamlet* had suffered far too much from external fortune and from the destiny which cursed him with brain-sickliness to remember the rules of polite behavior. Mr. Keith-Johnston's performance.

with its gabbling cynical world-hatred and its fiery mood of relentless raillery, was a perfect expression of a shell-shocked world. 'Hamlet' came out of Shakespeare's heart when that great heart was breaking; it is the right diet and medicine for an age of heartbreak houses, and it is wasted upon a time of sleek and smiling security. This was the first heartbreak *Hamlet* I have ever seen, and the best.

"Absent we from melodiousness awhile. This *Hamlet* never put music into honey-vows. There is a loss there, and we need the beautified *Hamlets* now and again to keep the balance and to remind us that Shakespeare could not even spit venom at Providence without doing it to music. But the new *Hamlet* is quite as essential as the old, and Sir Barry Jackson never did our stage a better service than when he threw away doublet and hose, which put the play into a softening perspective, and gave us the stark presence face to face."

OPHELIA AND *LAERTES*

The maddened *Ophelia* came through the ordeal "so pitifully crazed as to make your heart ache."

John Shand in *The New Statesman* (London) demurs:

"'Hamlet' is a great word-symphony, in the minor key, full of mystery and troubled depths, full of terror, strange, haunting melodies, and exquisite moments of lyrical beauty. Sir Barry Jackson, and his producer, 'with wicked wit and gifts,' have transformed 'Hamlet' into the major key, and changed the witty, melancholy, thoughtful and imaginative Prince of Denmark into *Horatio*, the honest, the middle-class, the mediocre. By very ingenious cutting and casting; by a uniformly express speed which eliminates all poetry and glamor from the verse; by contemporary costumes and modern naturalistic acting; above all, by the selection for the name-part of a bright, brisk young actor with a talent for speaking his lines quickly, cleanly, but with only their more superficial meaning well-exprest, the play has been turned into a sprightly modern piece, a trifle melodramatic, but never for an instant boring, and never for one moment profound. Mr. Johnston has been made to take even the soliloquies at such a pace that if he had (tho he can not yet be expected to have) the depth and power, and technical resource to express the depth and power necessary for Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, he would have been unable to do himself justice. No man could sound the thousand-manualed organ of Shakespeare's verse at such speed. His costume, after a moment, does not matter so much; it is the change of key and tempo that is important. . . . To bear a world's masterpiece on an airplane sustained only by excessive speed and clever mechanics, instead of by the Ariel wings of Shakespeare's poetry, is a feat of necromancy that has, for me, no relish of salvation in it."

BUT NO JAZZ-HAMLETS FOR US

FOR LONDON, SEEING WAS BELIEVING, but the new *Hamlet* lost his glamor, for the most part, in the report of him traveling overseas. If our newspapers are the arbiters of our taste, we shall tolerate no such violence to tradition, especially in sections of the country where reverence for traditions may be found to be deeper seated. As said above, American papers, two to one, repudiate the innovation. One who outdoes *Hamlet* in his melancholy mien is the Wichita *Beacon:*

"Shakespeare laid a speculative curse on those who might disturb his bones, but he neglected to invoke the spell of pale Hecate against those who might lay irreverent hands upon the immortal characters of his prolific brain.

"In London the other night the roistering and jazz-mad frequenters of the King's Way theater loudly applauded a rendition of 'Hamlet' in which the melancholy prince wore plus fours in the graveyard scene, and the women came out in bobbed hair and short skirts. Everything was modern.

"It is difficult to imagine the measured and musty cadences of Shakespearean language coming in verisimilitude from the lips of a flapper. And how could *Hamlet* mouth 'Alas, poor Yorick' in a golf costume, lighting a cigaret meanwhile?

"Such a thing might be imagined coming out of Broadway, but if those sober Britons, almost within a stone's-throw of the Avon, are as flippant as that, what is the world coming to, anyhow?"

Not so much grief as anger pervades the Washington *Evening Star:*

"No one can believe a middle-aged man in a golf suit talking blank verse. He is simply not a histrionic character. He is a joke. And that is why the modernization of Shakespeare or any other classic author of several centuries ago is out of the question short of sheer burlesque.

"Appropriate costume is essential to the proper rendition of any play. If, as some of the London critics aver, it is suitable to give 'Hamlet' in frock coats and golf togs, it is equally suitable to give a strictly up-to-date play, like 'The Show-Off,' for instance, in the garb and gear of the sixteenth century. It is just as correct to go backward in this matter as forward. Would 'The Yellow Jacket' be understandable if produced in a strictly Manhattan outfit? Could 'Abie's Irish Rose' be transmuted into a Hindu setting?

"The old saying that clothes make the man can be correctly applied to dramatics. Clothes do make the play. Costume is strictly an essential. It is the height of absurdity to argue that because a London audience was interested in the experiment of 'Hamlet' in 'plus fours' it follows that producers of Shakespeare are warranted henceforward in giving his plays without any regard whatever for the picture of life of the time of the action."

The Virginian-Pilot (Richmond) prefigures an accumulation of horrors as a consequence of yielding to the modernizing impulse:

"The public being the real sovereign, there is nothing that the King of England and his royal censor can do about this thing, but in the jolly days when hanging was more in fashion the producers of the Hart Schaffner & Marx 'Hamlet' would have been appropriately dealt with. 'Hamlet' in plus fours is legitimate meat for the burlesque stage and the revues. If it is also legitimate as a modernization addrest to serious art, we must prepare ourselves for terrible things. *Romeo*, wearing the wide pants of the hour, may yet be shown expiring from an over-dose of synthetic gin. The '*Œdipus Tyrannus*' of Sophocles, with the well-known complex that takes its name from it, may yet be given a modernization so frankly and explicitly Freudian that it will have to be stopt by the police."

Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

"*Hamlet* as a modern 'sheik' and *Ophelia* as a present-day 'flapper' can not but make the judicious grieve, tho Sir Barry Jackson's modernized 'Hamlet,' with the Prince of Denmark puffing a cigaret and the heroine wearing a knee-length skirt was declared 'an impressive success' by London critics this week.

"*Hamlet's* own emphasis on showing 'the very age and body of the times' is ignored and novelty is allowed to run rampant. Incongruity is utilized to produce shock and shock is mistaken for thrill. Jazzmania has done its work, and the greatest tragedy in the language may be said to have been syncopated. It might have gone the limit, however, with the soliloquy and the address to the players translated into the lingo of the costermonger. The dialect of the Limehouse District might have been elevated to the drawing-room, where *Hamlet* appears in the togs of the Prince of Wales, and the king in the trappings of George V."

In the many American comments it is instructive to note that disapproval of the experiment did not extend east of Philadelphia. New York and New England were complacent if not applausive. We quote only the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"London is trying out the gloomy Dane in plus fours, with an *Ophelia* who has bobbed hair, and other characters in Prince Alberts. The reactionaries of the drama have been given another shock.

"But, after all, if *Hamlet* is a deathless man of the stage, why shouldn't he be made contemporaneous? The old school of Shakespeareans have so foot-noted this play and read into its lines philosophy which William Shakespeare himself probably never considered that for the school child the drama has become another of those doses of sulfur and molasses with which the curriculum of early years is cluttered. In the classroom Shakespeare is as much a dead language as Latin and Greek, and about as popular.

"It should not be so. The Germans have shown how to take Shakespeare and make him a modern playwright. Movements to popularize Shakespeare are movements to bring him down to the level of the ordinary theatergoer. After all, the great playwright did not put on his plays at the Globe for college professors or for writers of footnotes. He put them on for the Court and the rabble and, in his day, the degree of difference between the knowledge of the top and the bottom of society was only that of environment, not that of brains or book-learning.

"*Hamlet* in plus fours may be a little extreme, but were he alive to-day he would most certainly wear them. *Ophelia* in bobbed hair might seem almost sacrilegious, but, after all, she would have her boyish bob were she alive to-day. Shakespeare is not an historical pageant. The London experiment is well worth watching. Its reported financial success is amazing."

The way has been prepared for us, some point out, by the simplified scenery recently used by Sothern and Marlowe. Moreover, the New York *Sun* recalls that "when Henry Irving and Ellen Terry acted 'The Merchant of Venice' at West Point, they appeared on a platform ornamented with a few flags and escutcheons to suggest medieval Venice." Also stage history records that "all kinds of inappropriate cloth-ng have been worn in the classics of the stage." We shall soon be put to the ocular test, for, after brief meditation, the die has been ast and a publisher is announced to try his fortunes with this new venture. Perhaps he has read this in the Providence *News:*

"When Arthur Hopkins produced 'Hamlet' with John Barrymore in the lead, he was severely criticized by old-timers for having represented the famous ghost by a flickering light. And when some Japanese players gave their own fantastical epresentation of the tragedy in London a few years ago, the onservatively minded were again up in arms.

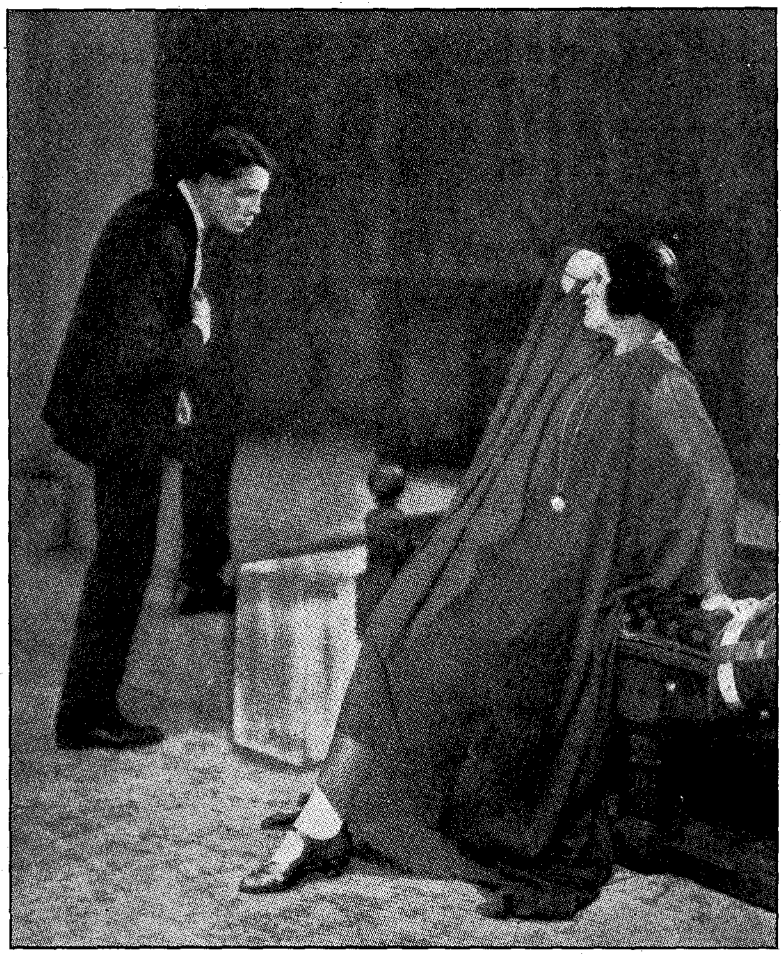
"Now, if you please, it is 'Hamlet' in plus fours, with *Laertes* sing a shooting-iron instead of a sword, and another protagonist smoking a cigaret with as much regard for historical accuracy as hakespeare himself had when he made a clock strike in ancient Rome.

"The thing has been done in London and done, we hear, with remarkable success. Why not? As *Hamlet* himself said, 'the lay's the thing.' If it could not survive eccentricities of costuming, it would have died long ago; for it has survived every other sort of eccentricity, often of a worse kind, from bad acting to nintelligent producing and incompetent rewriting.

"We must confess to liking this idea of *Hamlet* in plus fours. urely there is as much tragedy in them as in doublet and hose! Look around you and see if there is not."

NOW THE "GETTYSBURG SPEECH"

THE LITTLE FLURRY over the whereabouts of the "Bixby" letter has subsided, and yet we are no nearer solving the original problem. Where is the original? But other queries have been set going, and one of these concerning the equally famous "Gettysburg" address brings forth the surprizing fact that there are no less than seven versions of this speech so often declaimed, and a good deal of uncertainty remains as to just what Lincoln said on that historic occasion. The Boston *Herald* goes into this new problem:



HAMLET AND *QUEEN GERTRUDE* AT THE WITCHING HOUR

When his mother complains that he has rent her heart in twain. For its present-day counterpart, see Mr. Coward's third act in "The Vortex."

"Altho Lincoln approached his Gettysburg address with a feeling that his preparation had been inadequate, and left the platform with the conviction that he had not risen to the occasion, and tho the immediate reception of the speech was not enthusiastic, the manuscript was preserved. Lincoln, who had been one of the readiest of stump-speakers, became so opprest by the responsibility of Presidential utterance, that he was reluctant even to respond to a serenade without reading from manuscript the words he wished to be reported as having said.

"There are five copies of the Gettysburg address in Lincoln's own handwriting, and they all differ. The Library of Congress has three of them. It has borrowed the other two and made photographic reproductions.

"But these are not all. There are at least three different versions of his spoken address. Unlike the Bixby letter, whose original has disappeared, but whose content is known, we have eight (or at least seven) versions of the Gettysburg speech, five in Lincoln's own hand, and there exists no little uncertainty as to what Lincoln actually said.

"And yet, with the material at hand, it is not so difficult a question as it seems. We are able to tell:

"What Lincoln intended to say.

"What Lincoln was reported to have said.
"What Lincoln did say.
"What Lincoln wished he had said.

"The final form, last of Lincoln's revisions, was made for a book of 'Autograph Leaves from Our Country's Authors,' made to sell at a sanitary fair for the benefit of wounded soldiers. The first draft, begun in pen before Lincoln left Washington, and completed in pencil after his arrival in Gettysburg, and his first revision, being the copy which he held in his hand while speaking at Gettysburg, are both in the Library of Congress. The Associated Press report was admitted by the reporter, Joseph L. Gilbert, not to have been an exact reproduction of Lincoln's words, but was completed in part from the reporter's notes and in part from the manuscript.

"If we want to know what Lincoln actually said, we shall find it in the report of the Massachusetts commissioners at Gettysburg to Gov. John A. Andrew. Charles Hale, who made that report, declared, and the other commissioners agreed, that he was able to take down from Lincoln's very slow delivery every word, and precisely as Lincoln spoke it. But the form that deserves to be remembered, as it is the one most likely to be remembered, is the form of Lincoln's last revision."

THE LANGUAGE OF OPERA—A note on the language difficulty in opera, discust in the next column, appears in a letter by Clara T. Nichols to the New York *World:*

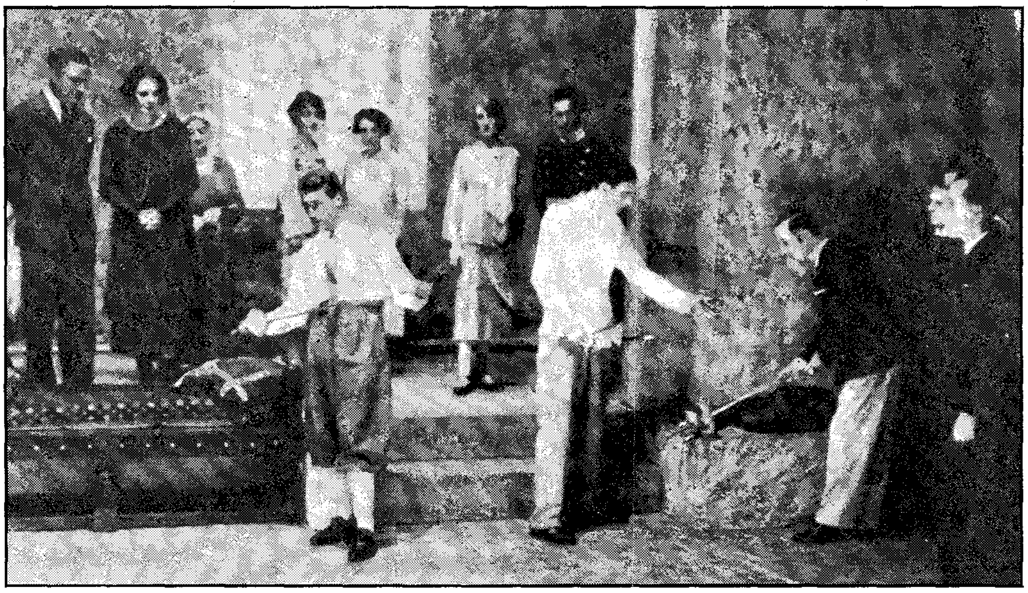
"For the lack of opera in English put the blame where it belongs, squarely on the shoulders of teachers of singing, of operatic coaches and, last but not least, upon our own aspirants to operatic careers who, expecting to reach the Metropolitan in between dates for tea and bridge, are unwilling to spend the long hours necessary to acquire a finished diction and, consequently, never buckle down to hard work, such as is demanded of the French and German artists.

"At the same time not all of us find it offensive to listen to exquisite French diction, such as one hears on occasion. Gilibert, Renaud, Clement—what names to recall! Italian, too, falls on the ear so delightfully. Could anything be more musical than such lyrics as 'La Luna Immobile' or 'Lontano, Lontano,' in 'Mephistopheles'? No English translation could catch the liquid quality of those words. German words lend themselves beautifully to German music. The crowd that stayed to applaud Mr. Bohnen at the memorable matinée of 'Götterdämmerung' last season evidently had no objection to opera in a foreign tongue. Would the enjoyment have been any greater if he had been singing in English? It is doubtful.

"For this reason, if for no other, one hopes that all foreign children with exceptional voices will be compelled to learn all the languages of our different musical countries while their brains are still plastic, so that they will not be obsessed with language consciousness."

THE PATH FOR THE AMERICAN COMPOSER

IS IT A TOO-VAULTING AMBITION that o'erleaps itself which makes the operatic attempts of our native composers end in failure or, at worst, neglect? Something like this conclusion is hinted by the music critic of the New York *Times*, who yet has faith enough to foresee a native opera. We must make opera in English popular first, tho. Then and only then, he declares, "can we expect a school of composition for the lyric stage by Americans." Opera itself is growing in popularity among that element of our people who do not make it a fashion. The popular-priced opera companies who take their metropolitan chances before the rivalry of the formidable Metropolitan begins, is evidence of this, and the favor bestowed on the older works shows where the young composer might begin his emulations. But he must think in English, tho he use the musical idiom of French and Italian. "In no other field is it more necessary for the composer to feel the genius of his tongue." Mr. Olin Downes, the critic referred to, advances a new though into the frequently treated question of America's neglec of her native composers. Wil he help them to reorientate themselves? A few word first on the question o "text":



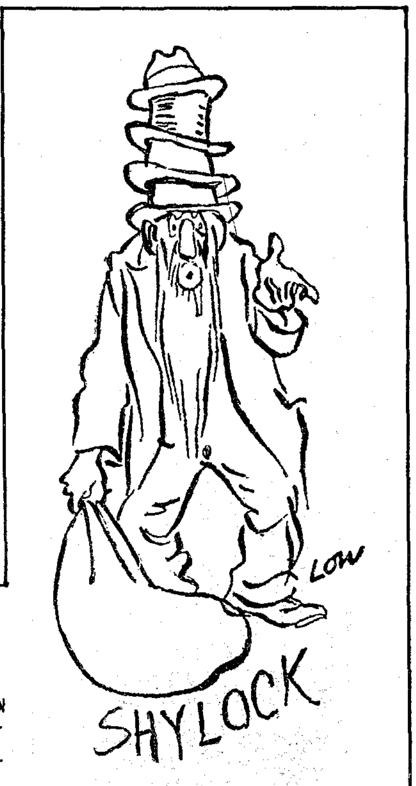
"INCONGRUOUS AND NOVEL"

"Plus fours" against "Oxford togs," *Hamlet* and *Laertes* prepare for the final duel with swords.

"The inflections of speech the accents of human passion must be his instinctively, since it is only when the musical phrase leaps like a flash o lightning to illuminate th word and the emotional moment that living dramatic music can be created. It is no necessary to follow Wagner or Debussy to be aware of this Harken to the text of 'Cavalleria Rusticana' or 'Werther' o 'Freischütz': it is inescapable that the kindling power of th music could never have existed if there had not been a dram with words that struck home to the composer's consciousnes There is no doubt that the great American opera houses, as a present constituted, excel all other theaters in the world in ther interpretive resources, for the reason that almost invariabl foreign operas are given in their own languages and very ofte with singers of the same nationality as the composer. This i very well for the interpretive side of the art. But when it come to successful creative effort, the native tongue must lie at th base of it and the libretto must dictate the general form an style as well as the musical details of the piece. 'Otello,' 'Falstaff,' 'Meistersinger,' 'Pelléas et Mélisande' are indispensabl to the composer or music-lover; when a native opera of genuin merit appears it will confess some indebtedness, but not alleg ance, to these and other great works."

It is the smaller companies that are familiarizing the countr with existing operas, and these works, Mr. Downes declares "are excellent models of writing in certain styles for the lyri theater." Going on:

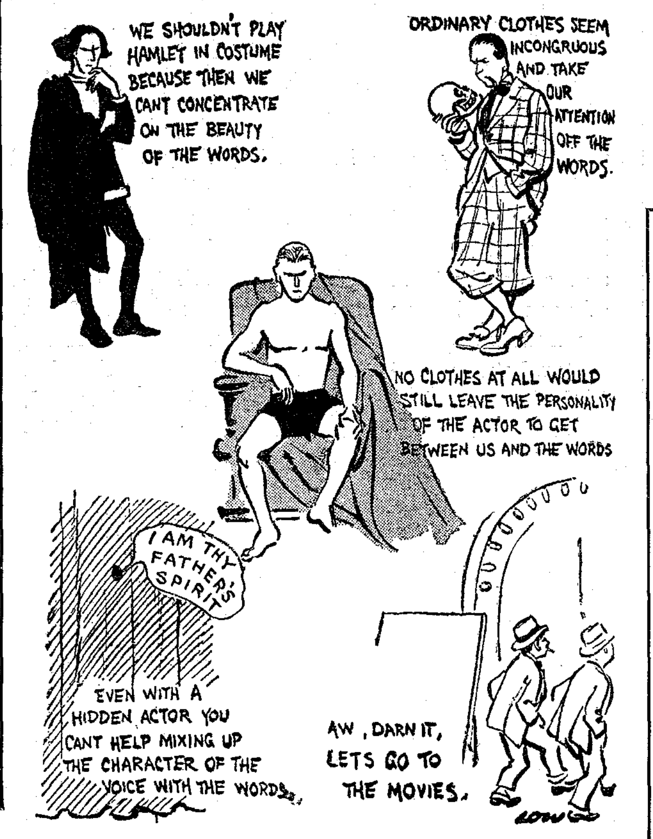
"There are concrete problems in composing for the stage tha must be met, and are met instinctively, even by old-fashione writers of opera. It was for the Wagnerites, but is not for us o to-day, to sneer at the operas of Rossini and Verdi and deri their conventions in favor of new ones. The Italians had qualiti of their own that the later Germans were unwilling to appreciat Certain considerations must be reckoned with in any ope designed for the stage and a public career—sequence of episo and mood, and a clear outstanding musico-dramatic for whether the form is an old or a new one. Nor is the Wagneria model the only worthy one to follow. Verdi showed this



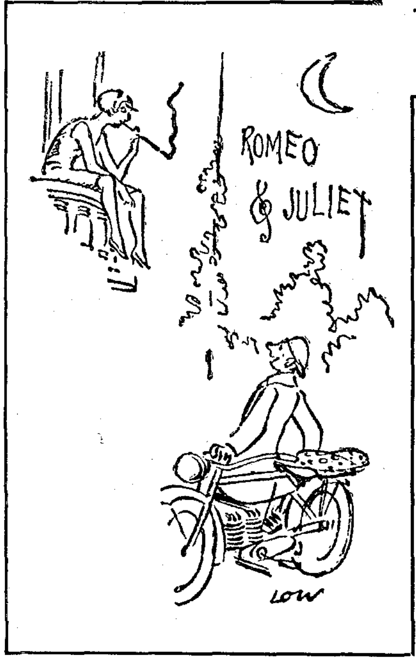
'Otello' and 'Falstaff.' And far more modest beginnings can be made, based upon a realization of what it means to write even an old-fashioned opera. A composer would be no slouch who provided an opera of the value of a 'Trovatore' or even an 'Ernani'—yes, or even a 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' let alone a 'Rigoletto' or 'Traviata.'

"And what a remarkable work is the 'Faust' of Gounod! 'Faust' is not only one of the most melodious of operas but one of the most finished in point of vocal style, of the transparent and very beautiful instrumentation and extraordinary mastery of form. This form may not be profoundly affected by philosophy or carefully elaborated theories of music and drama, but form there is, and form there must be before a work takes in the theater. Yet there are young American musicians who are so thoughtless that while they study Debussy or Moussorgsky or Stravinsky they think it beneath them to read Gounod or Puccini, or realize that the composition of an opera half as good as 'Manon Lescaut' would advance them enormously. These are things that can be learned from old-fashioned European opera, with all its inconsistencies and creaking machinery. No form, apparently, retains traditions with the persistency of this one, but for these traditions there are reasons, and they are far from being reasons of mere conventionality.

"The form of opera has not only a past and present, but future possibilities greater than are now known. The significant fact is not that opera in its older forms carries absurdities and excrescences of the various periods of its development, but that in spite of these characteristics it has survived and waxed ever stronger in the public esteem. A form that has done this is not one of which to despair. It is apparent that it holds the germ of life within it. The music that we know and understand to-day is about three hundred years old. Its development in that period has been largely in the direction of dramatic expression. The poignant subjectivity of modern music may be said to be synchronous with the historic beginnings of opera, and the true pioneer, or at least the first great genius of opera and of modern music, was Claudio Monteverde, whose genius did not find satisfactory expression until he applied it to the development of dramatic expression. Others, it is true, utilized his discoveries for more sheerly musical purposes, but since his time the expressive resources of the musician have been enriched more by the efforts of dramatic composers than from any other single source. Why should that source dry up to-day, or why should there fail to be evolved a new synthesis of its elements?"


WE SHOULDN'T PLAY HAMLET IN COSTUME BECAUSE THEN WE CANT CONCENTRATE ON THE BEAUTY OF THE WORDS.
ORDINARY CLOTHES SEEM INCONGRUOUS AND TAKE OUR ATTENTION OFF THE WORDS.
NO CLOTHES AT ALL WOULD STILL LEAVE THE PERSONALITY OF THE ACTOR TO GET BETWEEN US AND THE WORDS
I AM THY FATHER'S SPIRIT
EVEN WITH A HIDDEN ACTOR YOU CANT HELP MIXING UP THE CHARACTER OF THE VOICE WITH THE WORDS.
AW, DARN IT, LETS GO TO THE MOVIES.
LOW

HINTS FOR FUTURE DIRECTORS
—Low in the London *Star*.



Popular interest in even the more conventional forms of opera is "not a mere frivolity or lack of esthetic sensibility," tho our youngest composers may think their time wasted over anything behind the present century. On the other hand:

"Popular interest is laden with incentives and possibilities. It proceeds from an instinctive craving for dramatic and artistic expression. It is reasonable to believe that this craving, to which composers have responded with such fruitful results in the past, will be no less productive in time to come. Meanwhile the companies that purvey popular-priced opera are preparing the ground for a more significant future. This interest should be duly encouraged. It leads to more than we of to-day may be aware, and it is one of the tokens that, however crudely it be exprest, the popular instinct for opera is one of the strongest forces for musical development."

Mr. Henderson, critic of *The Sun* (New York), writes a causerie on the question of opera from the audience point of view, metropolitan and provincial, if the phrase be permitted:

"New York has no local pride. Certainly, in music, it cherishes indifference. It cares not whether an orchestra comes from Philadelphia or Boston, or a string quartet from London. All is fish that brings musical scales hither. Opera is opera, whether performed by the inmates of the Grand street temple of music or those of the yellow barn at Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. Many of those who applaud the down-town representations will be found thundering their approval of the civic luminaries from Boston or the lyric lights who gem the pathway of Fortunato Gallo.

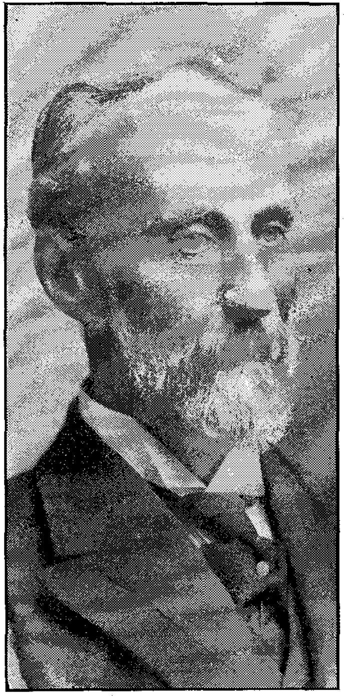
"The social dignitaries whose names comprise the lists of those present at the metropolitan representations do not, of course, hasten to Grand street or the Manhattan, tho some of them are occasionally seen at the latter, apparently lost in mild wonder as to what it is all about. And this is in the end the one distinction between opera by the two permanent companies and the others. If evening dress at the opera could be forbidden, and this form of musical entertainment placed upon a basis such as it enjoys in Germany, we should probably in time have opera companies in all the important cities of the country.

"But would that in any way furnish us with uplift? Possibly. Opera is the easiest kind of musical entertainment for the general public to enjoy. Perhaps if people all over the country went to the opera they would insensibly rise to higher levels of appreciation. But this writer is troubled with doubts. For many years, he has failed to see any convincing evidence of a public desire to climb up to the plane of even good opera while that which is great is usually unpopular."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

THE "DRIFT" of the Anglo-Catholics toward Rome, which receives occasional notice in the news dispatches and the religious press, has now reached a stage, we are told, where it is agitating the Church of England more than any other event since the Reformation. This "drift" is of profound interest not only to all other Episcopalians and to Roman Catholics, but as well to Christendom at large. At present the hope of the Anglo-Catholics, as it is developed through the Malines "conversations," which have now been held four times, is for a compromise between Canterbury and Rome; but Roman Catholic writers in general bar this as a possibility, on the ground that Rome never compromises, and some Anglican and other writers believe that the final issue will be a rupture between the Anglo-Catholics and the Protestant wing of the Church of England, with the Anglo-Catholics going over in a body to Rome, or carrying on a separate "Catholic" church. Another possibility is that the Anglo-Catholic party will become strong enough to carry the whole of the Church of England with it.



A LEADER FOR REUNION

Lord Halifax, a lay Anglo-Catholic, who would unite the Anglican and Roman churches "under the primacy of the successor of St. Peter."

As told in these pages on September 26, the Anglican Church and the Eastern Orthodox churches have recognized each other's orders, but the writer quoted then, J. K. Unsworth, views the reunion of Canterbury and Rome as a very remote possibility. However, the "drift" of the Anglo-Catholics, which started ninety years ago as the Oxford Movement under Newman and Manning, afterwards Roman Catholic Cardinals, is said to be growing stronger. In the opinion of P. W. Wilson, a British journalist now resident in this country, and an ex-Member of Parliament, the struggle between the two wings in the Anglican Church has reached a stage where the Church can no longer halt between two opinions. She must take either the Catholic or the Protestant view. If she takes the Catholic view, there is the possibility that she must sacrifice her connection with the State, as at the Reformation the Anglican Church was declared to be Protestant. By the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, included in the Prayer Book, Roman doctrines, especially transubstantiation, are expressly repudiated. Disestablishment of the Church of England, writes Mr. Wilson in the New York *Times*, is thus becoming a political possibility. The Catholic party is, we are told, well organized, under the leadership of Lord Halifax, and to-day "there are thousands of eager clergymen whose sympathies are with Newman and Manning. If they are not converted to Rome it is because they believe that the day is coming when Canterbury and Rome will be reconciled."

The argument of the Anglo-Catholics, we read, is that at the Reformation the Church of England did not suffer a break in her continuity, that she never ceased to be a part of "the Holy Catholic Church throughout all the world," and when Pope Leo XIII declared that Anglican orders were null and void, the Anglo-Catholics refused to take that as an answer to their plea for recognition. They have continued their efforts. They have adopted, says Mr. Wilson, what so high an ecclesiastic as Bishop Gore, who is for unity with, but not submission to, the church of Rome, has called "the whole practical working system and ceremonial of Rome." Furthermore, the Anglo-Catholic Congress at Southampton declared for "the Sacrament of Penance," for the Rosary, as "the only form that seems to make regular prayer a possibility for many people," and for "a use of holy water" as "specially valuable." They desire also, we are told, to add saints to the English calendar. "They sing hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary and celebrate the Feast of Corpus Christi." All this, of course, affects the possibility of reunion of the Anglican Church and the Nonconformist churches under the Lambeth appeal, and there was "astonishment when the Archbishop of Canterbury disclosed that, with the 'cognizance' of himself and the authorities at the Vatican, reunion between Canterbury and Rome was under discussion at Malines, where Cardinal Mercier's guests included Bishop Gore and Viscount Halifax." It is in this atmosphere that the Prayer Book is under revision, says Mr. Wilson, and he continues:

LOOKING ROMEWARD

Bishop Charles Gore, one of the leaders in the Anglo-Catholic movement for reconciliation with the Roman Catholic Church.

"And the point at which a schism is threatened may be found in the communion service. The Anglo-Catholics have obtained the approval of the Bishops for permission to reserve the Sacrament. This permission is limited to the use of such reserved sacrament for the sick. But it is argued that the reservation, if allowed at all, will become a pretext for adoration in the churches—a devotion wholly in accord with the Roman faith, but excluded hitherto from post-Reformation Anglicanism.

"The Low Churchmen, therefore, have promulgated 'a call to action,' powerfully signed by leaders—among them Dean Inge. On reservation they declare that they will never give in. And sixteen evangelical members of Parliament have indicated their purpose to fight the new Prayer Book on the floor of the House of Commons, if necessary. Among other matters of acute disagreement are the authorization of mass vestments and public prayers for the departed.

> "Faced by these confusions, the Church has decided that the revised Prayer Book shall be optional, not compulsory—an arrangement already adopted in the case of the revised Bible. This will mean that the two parties, instead of using the same liturgy, but in different senses, will be able to develop what will be, in effect, two orders of worship, in many respects contrary the one to the other. To this compromise there are manifest objections; yet any attempt now to abandon the revision might impel many of the Catholic clergy into the Roman Church."

What is to be the result of the struggle? There is an optimistic ring to the remarks made by Cardinal Mercier to a writer for *La Vie Catholique* on the Malines conferences. He is "highly pleased" with these new conferences, and would emphasize that for the fourth time eminent men in the High Church party of the Anglican Church attended with the approval of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and that the discussions took place "in a perfect spirit of loyalty and cordiality and in a spirit of faith. The rest," he continues, "remains with God. Faith is a gift of God, and a return to Catholic unity is above all an effect of grace." He asserts, too, that "those who took part in these meetings separated without even imagining that it would be possible not to continue the conversations." Discussing the Anglican battle in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), R. Nicol Cross, an English writer, says that "the Church of England is bound to be rent in twain." A London letter printed in *The Churchman*, liberal organ of the Episcopal Church, quotes Dr. J. C. Carlile, an ex-president of the Baptist Union, as saying that the "Romanizing" tendencies in the Anglican Church "may compel Free Churchmen to raise the question of disestablishment, and may light a fire of controversy that would destroy much that has been gained in past years." On the other hand, another London letter in a later issue of the same journal quotes Dr. T. R. Glover, another ex-president of the Baptist Union, as saying that "the genius of the Anglican Church is Protestant, not Catholic, in spite of Laud and Newman, and many saintly men," and that the United Church of the future "can only be Protestant."

Unlike some of their Continental brethren, English Catholics, if we may judge by some published opinions, do not expect any result from the Malines conferences. Indeed, Father Woodlock, commenting in *The Month*, a London Catholic journal, on a speech by Lord Halifax in which the latter pleads for a "union of the two churches under the primacy of the successor of St. Peter," denies that there is any continuity of the Anglican Church from the Catholic Church. "There can not be reunion between bodies that were never previously united," writes Father Woodlock, who agrees with the editor of *The Month*, Father Joseph Keating, that "real submission to the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope is the road." And with this statement, not to go into lengthy quotation, *America*, a Roman Catholic weekly published in New York, concurs.

To conclude, we give two diverse Episcopalian opinions. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), a High Church organ, is of the opinion that "it is the Catholic movement that keeps people from going to Rome, notwithstanding occasional defections. A movement toward Catholicity is a protection against Romanism—and Romans know it." The Rev. Paul Rogers Fish, rector of Christ Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, puts the case thus in a letter to the New York *Times:*

> "A few spectacular ones among our clergy would deliver us over, lock, stock, and barrel, to Rome; a few, Bishops among them, are always saying startling things along the line of denying this or that matter of faith; but among the common run of us we are increasingly finding and using the old Catholic faith and practise of the centuries. Protestantism as such is sliding off into negation and social service without religious conviction. Eventually our Protestant friends will leave us.
>
> "What will be done about Rome? . . . The ancient primacy of the Patriarch of Rome, *primus inter pares*, probably will in a short time be acceptable to Anglo-Catholics and those who remain with them."

FOSDICK'S CHALLENGE FOR PEACE

A NEW CHAMPION STOOD RECENTLY in the place of Calvin in a Geneva pulpit and challenged the Christian conscience of the world to drop the sword. Calvin brought about the death of Servetus for heresy, but Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, speaking in the Protestant Cathedral of St. Peter, in the capital of the League of Nations, seeks the cultivation of a world opinion which will condemn war as it would condemn the burning of another Servetus. His audience was composed of delegates to the League, and of other men and women drawn from the four corners of the earth in quest of a formula for international peace. It must be found—or, as Dr. Fosdick quoted from Matthew 26 : 52: "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." That fact, he said, has been seared across the minds of multitudes of people of every tongue and creed—"If mankind does not end war, war will end mankind." But if another war comes the blame will not rest alone upon any political body as such. "It will advertise," said Dr. Fosdick, "that the 576,000,000 profest Christians on earth have not had an earnest conscience about their Master's view of life; it will bear evidence that while they have called him, 'Lord, Lord,' they have not been willing to do what He said." The metropolitan press gives ample space to Dr. Fosdick's sermon, and reports of it were doubtless made by every correspondent at Geneva. It is significant that Dr. Fosdick did not lay the supreme task upon the League of Nations, whose efforts, however, he commended. The responsibility for any future war, in his opinion, will rest upon the Christian Church.

Tho he acknowledges that in times past war may have served some good end, the eminent American preacher denies that war can longer be of any good service to humanity. As we quote from press reports, he asserts:

> "To fight with the gigantic paraphernalia of modern science; to make war in our intimately interrelated and delicately balanced modern world, where our most indispensable means of existence already have become international; to fight, not with armies against armies as of old, but with entire populations massed against entire populations so that bombs rain indiscriminate destruction on whole cities, and blockades mean indiscriminate starvation to millions of families; to make war now, when an average five hours of fighting, as in the last war, burns up the endowment of a great university; to fight, knowing that, agreements or no agreements to limit the weapons of war, demonic forces like gas and bacteria are certain to be used—that is obviously futile to achieve any good thing for which a Christian man might wish or pray.
>
> "The old appeals for war in the name of a good cause fall coldly now on the instructed ear and cease to carry conviction to thoughtful minds. 'Would you not go to war to protect the weak?' men ask. The answer seems obvious. A modern war to protect the weak—that is a grim jest. See how modern war protects the weak; 10,000,000 known dead soldiers, 3,000,000 presumed dead soldiers; 13,000,000 dead civilians; 20,000,000 wounded; 3,000,000 prisoners; 9,000,000 war orphans; 5,000,000 war widows; 10,000,000 refugees. What can we mean—modern war protecting the weak? The conviction grows clear in increasing multitudes of minds that modern war is no way to protect the weak."

The sort of nationalism, which, when war comes, breaks up the God of humanity whom Christ came to reveal into a number of tribal deities is strest by Dr. Fosdick as one of the great causes of war, and he sees no virtue in that standard of patriotism which puts country ahead of international fellowship. Here, he says, we face one of the most crucial and dramatic conflicts of loyalty that men ever dealt with. "On the one side is a narrow patriotism saying: 'My country against yours,' on the other, a wider patriotism saying: 'My country with yours for the peace of mankind.'" So—

> "A clear conviction grows in the best thinking of to-day that mankind's realest conflict of interest is not between this nation and that, but between the forward-looking, progressive, open-minded people of all nations, who have caught a vision of humanity

> organized for peace, and the backward-looking, reactionary, militaristic people of the same nations. The deepest line of conflict does not run vertically between the nations; it runs *horizontally through all the nations. The salvation of humanity* from self-destruction depends on which side of that conflict wins.
>
> "This conflict of loyalties creates your difficult problems here in Geneva. You know how tenacious the adhesions of nationalism are, how difficult to entwine the thoughts and affections of men around new ideals and new methods of world peace. But this inner struggle between two loyalties goes deeper than the realm of statesmanship; it runs far down into the souls of men where the destinies of religion lie. How can a man be a follower of Jesus Christ and still be a belligerent nationalist, when once this better hope of a world organized for peace has dawned upon his view?
>
> "Whatever else Christianity may believe in, it must believe in God, Father of all men; it must believe in men of every tribe, tongue, people and nation, as God's children; it must believe in the Kingdom of God on earth. The spirit of Christianity is not narrowly nationalistic, but universally inclusive. When the world, therefore, organizes itself on the basis of belligerent nationalism, the very genius of the Christian Gospel is at stake.
>
> "Once more we can have our old war systems with their appalling modern developments, or we can have Christianity, but we can not permanently have both. They worship irreconcilable gods."

Too often, continues Dr. Fosdick, the Church "has come down through history trying to carry the cross of Jesus in one hand and a dripping sword in the other," until now, when Christians see the mockery of it all, "the conviction rises that we would better go back to our first traditions, our early purity, and see whether those first disciples of the Lord were not nearer right than we have been." At the last,

> "We can not reconcile Jesus Christ and war—that is the essence of the matter. That is the challenge which to-day should stir the conscience of Christendom. War is the most colossal and ruinous social sin that afflicts mankind; it is utterly and irremediably unchristian; to its total method and effect it means everything that Jesus did not mean, and it means nothing that He did mean; it is a more blatant denial of every Christian doctrine about God and man than all the theoretical atheists on earth ever could devise.
>
> "It would be worth while, would it not, to see the Christian Church claim as her own this greatest moral issue of our time, to see her lift once more, as in our fathers' days, a clear standard against the paganism of this present world and, refusing to hold her conscience at the beck and call of belligerent States, put the Kingdom of God above nationalism and call the world to peace? That would not be the denial of patriotism, but its apotheosis.
>
> "Here, to-day, as an American, under this high and hospitable roof, I can not speak for my Government, but both as an American and as a Christian, I do speak for millions of my fellow citizens in wishing your great work, in which we believe, for which we pray, our absence from which we painfully regret, the eminent success which it deserves.
>
> "We work in many ways for the same end—a world organized for peace. Never was an end better worth working for. The alternative is the most appalling catastrophe mankind has ever faced. Like gravitation in the physical realm, the law of the Lord in the moral realm bends for no man and no nation: 'All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.'"

If Christianity means what it is accepted as meaning, asks the Newark *News*, "can the Church of God, whatever its name or denomination, hesitate to give its support to any and every move inspired by the purpose of eliminating war and promoting peace and furthering the common good of all peoples?" "There is no gainsaying the truth of Dr. Fosdick's assertions," asserts the Utica *Press*. Some progress has been made since Calvin's day, thinks the New York *Times*, which says that,

> "If for no other reason than the utter futility of war as a means of insuring justice or the valuelessness of war even to the victor, when one stands in a Geneva pulpit four hundred years from now it will be in a warless world, even tho it will perhaps still be needing to be policed. The only other conceivable alternative is a devastated earth, in which some conscienceless representative of a most highly mechanized, militarized, paganized nation will take the place of Macaulay's New Zealander and look out upon a world into which it would be a sin to invite children."

A HAPPY POTPOURRI OF RACES

PLAYING HOST TO THE FIRST SESSION of the *Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu showed a mingling* of races that set at least one observer's mind agog with the possibilities of a wider venture in that direction—possibilities, however, that would not look well to a large body of opinion. In the Hawaiian capital, Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of *The Christian Century* and well-known writer on religious subjects, watched Americans and Canadians and New Zealanders and Australians sit down with Chinese and Japanese and Koreans and Filipinos and "drag out all the drab differences that make up what the experts call 'the Far Eastern question,'" and, he writes in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "it would be hard to talk up a fight in that paradise, particularly with the people of Honolulu pressing you day and night to let them do something more to add to your comfort." Even more, he goes on, it is difficult to promote division in the face of Hawaii's own example. Hawaii has 307,177 people, he learned from the Board of Health, and of these only 7,816 are of pure Hawaiian blood. The others are listed by the census thus: Hawaiian-Caucasian, 21,271; Hawaiian-Asiatic, 13,314; Portuguese, 29,791; Porto Rican, 6,347; Spanish, 1,916; "Other Caucasians," 34,372; Chinese, 24,522; Japanese, 125,368; Korean, 5,817; Filipino, 39,608; all others, 215. Mr. Hutchinson puts the Honolulu situation in another way. He stumbled on a cradle roll while visiting the Church of the Crossroads, and he gives the names of the first nine babies, just as they appeared on the roll in that church:

Samuel Keliihooluhi Kalama
Maile Scudder
David Heakoelekauaikelani Kalama
Marjory Erdman
Eugene Bayless
Lincoln Benjamin Kammeheiwa
Priscilla Yü
Helen Fumi Takahashi
Charles Reynolds Brown Tate

Now, asks Mr. Hutchinson,

> "What chance have you of sitting down in the face of a racial potpourri of that kind and maintaining that the races can't mix and won't mix and mustn't mix, and that general and indescribable evils will result if they do mix? For Hawaii smiles back at you from beneath her palm-shadowed eyes, and says: 'But they *do* mix; and so far as I can see, to the great advantage of all concerned. Come on, now; don't get so hot over this racial matter, about which you really know very little after all. Let's go surf-riding in the moonlight at Waikiki.'
>
> "I do not mean by this to intimate that the Institute of Pacific Relations did not recognize the serious nature of the questions that clamor for solution in various parts of the Pacific world. When the Chinese members told us that the unequal treaties between our countries and theirs must be changed, or that there would be unending agitation and riot in their land, we believed them, and recognized the necessity for some action. When the Japanese told us that while America persists in its present policy toward the Orient, America is par excellence *the* obstacle which stands between the Pacific and peace, we become exceedingly thoughtful. When our own experts, as well as theirs, showed us that the kind of an industrial order we are introducing into the Far-Eastern nations will some day soon throw men out of work in Fall River and take the Fords out of the garages of Paterson, we began casting about for remedies. But all the time we kept our tempers, and all the time we pondered what was right there before our eyes, and wondered whether we were not looking at an experiment that would eventually prove the racial presumptions on which we have based much of our dealing with other peoples all wrong."

No resolutions were adopted by the Institute; it did not even agree on "findings." It just dug around until it brought the important problems of the Pacific area and dragged them into the light. Yet, thinks Mr. Hutchinson, it was a good thing to start the tradition of sitting down and talking over the problems together, and a good thing "to get the problems tagged."

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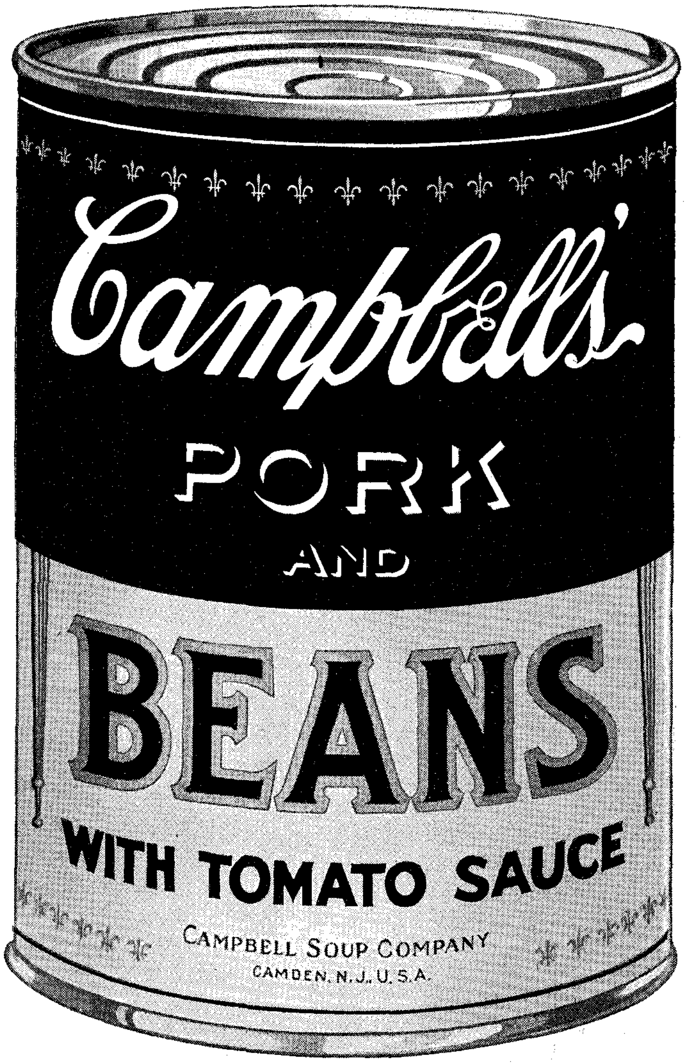
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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

BARRING all thought of irreverence, we include this Bret Hartean tale from the Diamond Jubilee (California's Statehood, 1850–1925) number of *The Californian*, a magazine published in the interests of the California Council, No. 880, Knights of Columbus:

IN THE DAYS OF GOLD

By John J. Burke

In the good old days of the gold dust strife,
When the miners dug for the ore of life,
And the wilderness of gold and beast
Gave way to legions from the East,
'Twas there in Dead Man's Gulch, they say,
That poor Bill Williams passed away.
Now, Bill was a man of brawn and brain
Whose search for gold had been in vain,
But Bill was loved, and the saying goes,
When poor old Bill turned up his toes
The miners moaned, and vowed aloud
As they placed poor Bill in his miner's shroud,
He being quite uncommon clay
Deserved a fitting obsequy.
So a preaching parson soon came round
To talk poor Bill beneath the ground,
And the diggers dug a hole, they say,
To put his good old dust away,
A hole that for its size might hide
His cabin, horse, and traps inside.
Now, Parson Walker talked so long
To that eager, kneeling, sighing throng
Around poor Billie's gaping grave,
Each man by force of habit gave
A scratch into the earth around
And lo! the throng of miners found
The earth was full of gleaming gold
And, sure as this true tale is told,
The Parson threw his Bible down,
Tore off his long and sable gown
And 'mid the nodding tumult fought
For gold, and no one thought
Of poor Bill Williams lying there
With still that sad undying stare.
That day the miners buried Bill
Upon the slopes of a nearby hill,
And to this day you'll see a cross
Bemoaning poor Bill Williams' loss.
Upon his grave and in letters bold
The story of his life is told.
It tells how in his life he failed,
In vain the mining regions trailed
For gold—but struck when lying dead
A mining million-dollar bed,
Enriched his mourning comrades nigh
Who knelt to lisp a last goodbye.

Caravans of sea, land, and air lend their suggestion to the purport of immaterial things here in *The Bookman* (New York):

CARAVANS

By Hal Borland

Great, grey caravans moving in the night,
Full of sullen mystery, laden down with heavy things;
Crowding through the darkness as they push on toward the light;
Great, grey caravans, on great, grey wings.

Swift, silent caravans smashing through the night,
Plunging over trackless wastes, wastes where trails can never meet,
Spraying noiseless gravel as they crowd on out of sight:
Swift, silent caravans on swift, silent feet.

Soft, slow caravans swaying through the night,
Tinkling bells and padded feet, and spices that the traders bought,
Easing through the moonlight, over sands dull white:
Soft, slow caravans of soft, slow thought.

The author of this poem in the Kansas City *Times* is a prominent club woman of Galena and district president of the Kansas Authors' Club.

FROM THE MELTING-POT

By Patricia Lowdermilk

I am of America. I love the very name of it!
My father marched beneath its flag the day he went to war. . .
From beneath the door sills of my mind strange shapes and dreams and longings flit.
Old tribal, racial fantasies, from time and countries far.

While walking on the prairie grass I catch a whiff of heather.
The Little People peek at me from ferny bog and glen.
Though rude the wind that shakes the trees, 'tis lovely Irish weather
Smooths down my cheek . . . I hear the bells toll out from Dhir na fin.

Or trudging through the rain at night I see a sun-bit desert.
Where heaps of sand and whitened bones lie looking at the sky.
Through Oriental pageants I'm led toward a hidden city
Where from high mosques, muezzins call to prayer the dwellers-by.

One picture often shimmers forth: the glittering Armada,
The flower of Spain that Philip picked to break the English power.
Upon the decks, with haughty steps, the seigneurs walk in grandeur.
Not knowing that Fate's finger's pointing to their tragic hour.

The high, gray walls of old Seville
. . . the bull ring . . . voices shouting . . .
What is it dies when men do? Or . . . do they die at all?
Why should I feel the Irish wind, my heart be thrilled and shaken
At sight of Persian cities or a silken Spanish shawl?

Setting so much against so little may be yielding too much to the present, some may think. But then we have the impact of voices as against the silent leadership of stars. In *Poetry* (London)

HAD I LIVED . . . .

By Conrad Bonacina

Had I lived with Bernard, Suso,
Or Aquinas, had I then
Rested in the Beatific
Vision of the age's ken,
Like those Heaven-dowered men?

Ah! and like those God-impassioned
Heroes of the Mystic Quest,
Had I made the great Renouncement,
Stood the sacrificial test
Of a soul that's God-possessed?

Had I trod the Via Crucis,
Watched upon Gethsemane,
Plunged into the depths abysmal
Of the faith whose cosmic key
Is the Word of Galilee?

Strait the path!—Yet I had rather
Born within that age's fervour,
Made my soul the hermitage
Of its faith, than be the dupe of
Every crank that holds the stage
Of our doubt-begotten age
On its starless pilgrimage.

The deep irony of this poem is not so far from the common thought of some nations as well as men, and some critics might remark cynically on finding it in *The Empire Review* (London):

SOMEBODY PRAYS

By Herbert E. Palmer

"O Lord! if Thou dost deem it right,
Send me some Enemy to fight.
I haven't had a dinging row
For six long months. Lord, send one now!
I haven't been defamed or slandered
Since I my children's substance squandered.
Grant me, I pray, mine ancient vigour—
An enemy and battle's rigour.

"If wicked wolves too timid be
Stir up the lambs to harry me,
Or let mine enemy be Thee.
My days like some foul pool stagnate;
Once more I'd challenge direst Fate.
Quick, quick, before it be too late!"

Thus in his shadowy heart he prayed.
And God and angel heard dismayed.

Arthur Guiterman's metrical facility is here to the full. His theme may likely be found in Red Indian legend if readers are curious. *The Saturday Evening Post* prints this:

THE DANCE OF GRAY RACCOON

By Arthur Guiterman

Curled in his black-ringed tail drowsed he,
Gray Raccoon of the hollow tree;
But the North Wind called and he woke too soon;
Out from his hole came Gray Raccoon.

Sharp-faced, keen-eared, shrewdly wise,
Mischief bright in his dark brown eyes,
Over the frost-ridged path he crept
To the bowldered cave where the Black Bear slept.

Warm in his fur and his donjon keep,
Moween the Black Bear slept his sleep.
Led by the light of the wintry moon,
Into the den came Gray Raccoon.

There he came and there he saw;
Quick of eye and deft of paw,
He stole the Black Bear's magic flask,
His medicine lance and his medicine mask!

Warned by the cry of the Great Horned Owl,
Moween awoke with a wrathful growl;
Down he came like the mad typhoon,
Hard on the trail of Gray Raccoon.

Gray Raccoon shook the magic flask,
He covered his face with the medicine mask,
He drove to the sky the wizard lance,
He danced the North Wind's medicine dance.

The North Wind stormed with a trumpet blare,
Full in the way of the raging Bear;
Heaping the snow like a lake-shore dune,
Saving the hide of Gray Raccoon.

Gray Raccoon is a hardened case
With the Black Bear's mask on his elfin face;
And his dark brown eyes have an impish gleam
As he washes his food in the purling stream.

And you'll know that he wakes from his winter sleep
When the North Wind comes with a rollicking sweep
And the snow wraiths whirl to the eldritch tune
Of the medicine dance of Gray Raccoon.

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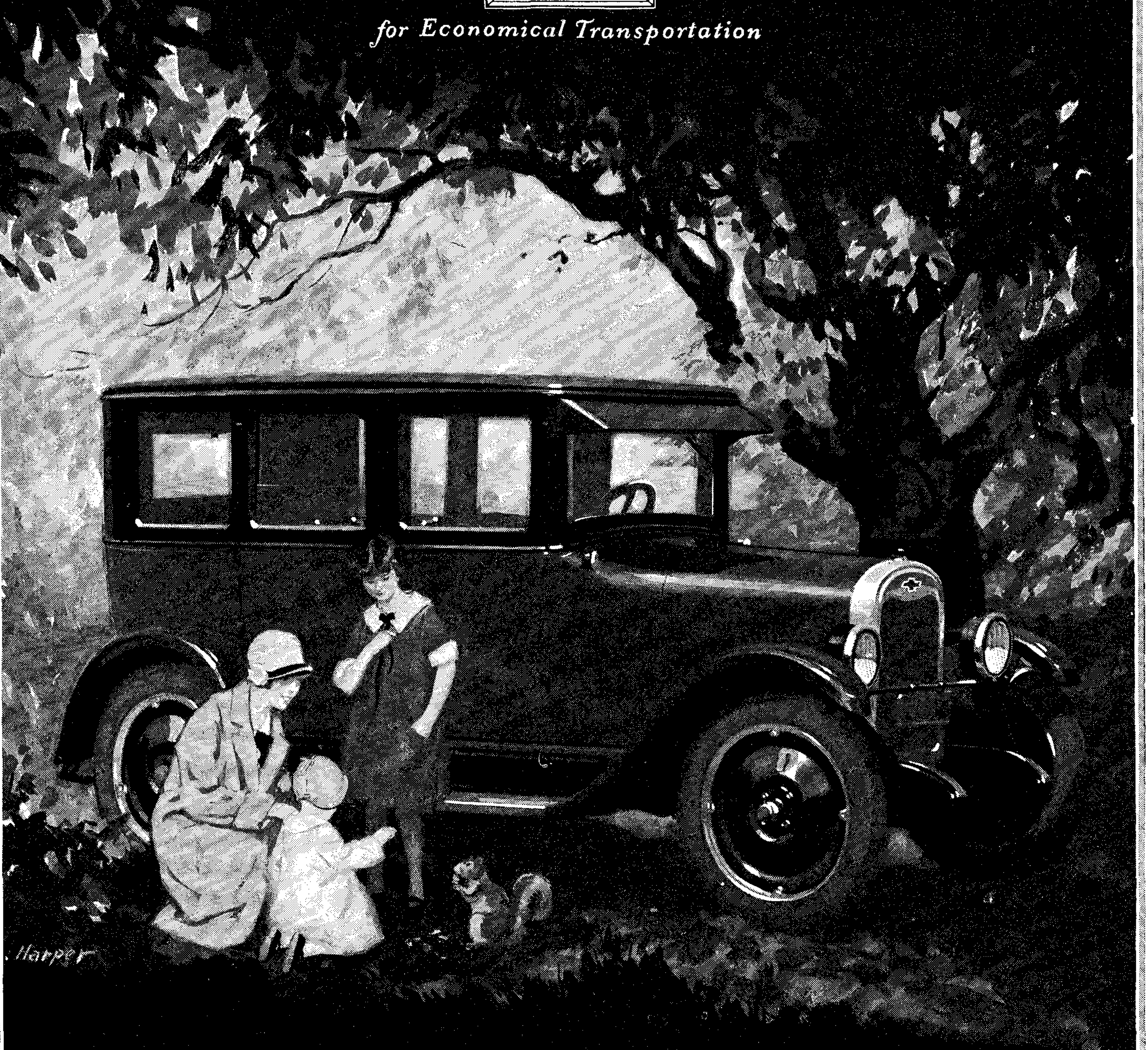

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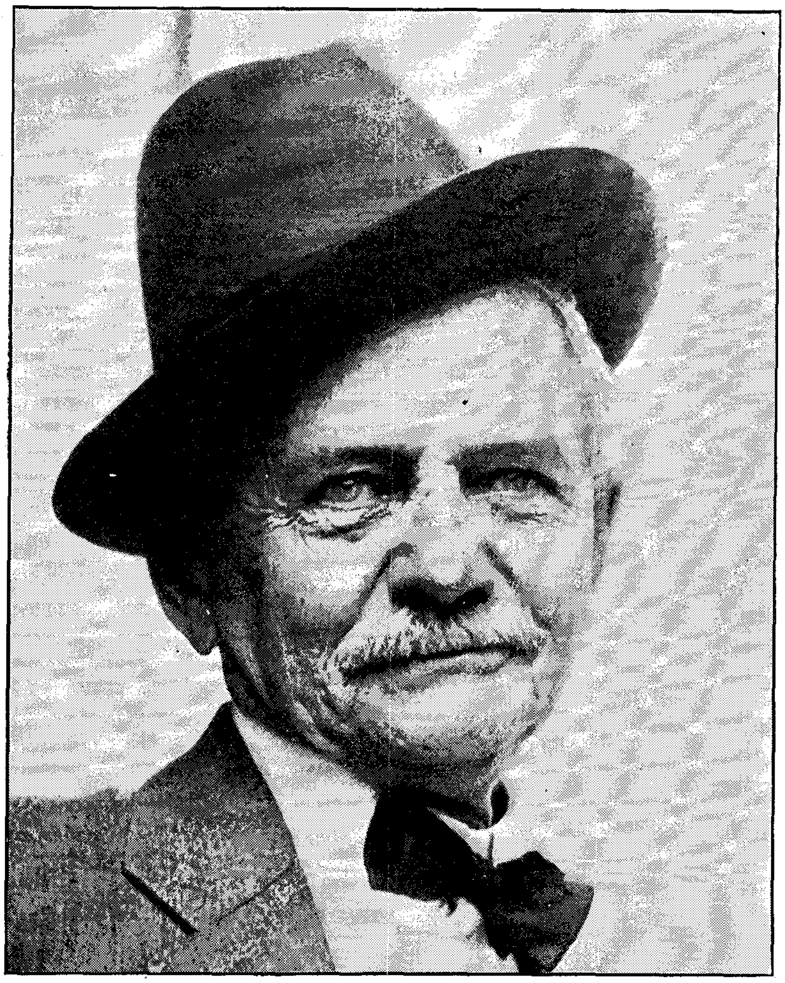
THE WISDOM AND WIT OF A HOOSIER VICE-PRESIDENT

"SO LONG AS 10,000,000 FORDS ARE DRIVEN by 10,000,000 Americans, God's in His heaven, and the Government at Washington will continue to live." Such is the reassuring conviction laid down early in the "Recollections" of the late Thomas R. Marshall, "Vice-President and Hoosier philosopher," author of the much-quoted apothem that what America needs most is a good five-cent cigar. We are told that Mr. Marshall's manuscript was completed "the day before he left his home in Indianapolis for Washington, where he died on June 1 last," and that the title he had written for it was "A Hoosier Salad," explaining in a note that "to make a perfect salad there should be a spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a wise man for salt, and a madcap to stir it up." Moreover, he had written a foreword in which he explained that the book was not intended to "turn the tides of history nor to change the opinion of men as to the great things which took place when I was in public life," but that it had been written "in the hope that the Tired Business Man, the Unsuccessful Golfer and the Lonely Husband whose wife is out reforming the world" might find therein "a half hour's surcease from sorrow."



International Newsreel photograph

THE HOOSIER PHILOSOPHER

With or without "a good five-cent cigar," 10,000,000 Fords driven by 10,000,000 Americans make the country safe, proclaimed Thomas R. Marshall.

Mr. Marshall's remark about the ten million Fords as a guaranty of good order is made apropos of the pardoning of Debs, which in turn is mentioned in connection with "free speech in two wars." We quote from the New York *Times*, which is printing the Marshall memoirs in 29 instalments:

> The Civil War was a stormy period, in which even the children grew intellectually into manhood while they were yet physically just babes. When the great World War came on and men began to be excited about the question of the lack of loyalty to the cause in which our armies were engaged nothing was said that was new to me. Every argument made in the Senate of the United States seemed to be just an old one that I had heard as a boy. The laws against sedition that were enacted, the arrests and trials and convictions that we had, were all but repetitions of the things that I had heard and witnessed as a young boy, but with this exception: In the World War the courts still remained open and men were tried by their orderly processes.
>
> Whether you believe it or not, civilization and democracy have gone forward. The privilege of free speech, which so many men *during* the Great War abused, was no longer submitted to a military tribunal. Upon the contrary, the legislative crimes connected with the exercise of free speech and free press were tried, however unfairly, by the courts of the land. During the Civil War majorities were far more intolerant. Then the courts were *open and functioning*. Many *military* tribunals nevertheless assumed jurisdiction to determine whether a man was guilty of sedition or not.
>
> It is even now, so early after the close of the Great War, that it is very questionable whether those of us who were wrought up by the public statements of Senator La Follette and men of his ilk, and who were willing to have the lesser ones punished because they did not agree with the policy of the Administration and the purposes of the American people, were wise or not. I have been led to conclude, as the days have gone by, that our English forebears were wiser than we in their knowledge of human nature. Repression on the part of a government sooner or later will result in such an accumulation of gas as will inevitably result in the destruction of the government.
>
> A government should always keep the cork out of the bottle of its principles. It should let effervesce freely and unrestrained the gas of all those who are not satisfied with what the government is doing. The meetings at Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, in which the discontented get off of their chests all that they have to say about the iniquity of the British Government, have done much in preserving that ancient democracy. If I had it to do over again, with my recollections of two great wars in which governments sought, if not to control free speech, at least to punish the saying of anything that did not agree with the policies of the Administration, I think that in justice to the Administration and for the preservation of the Republic I should be opposed to any of these laws.
>
> Many people criticized the late President Harding for his pardon of Eugene V. Debs. I approved of it. Not that I approved of a word that Debs said, not that I did not think he was legally convicted, not that I do not believe that there was sufficient justification for his conviction, but because I felt that the longer he stayed in Atlanta the greater martyr he would become to the discontented souls of America. Martyrdom ought to be the great goal sought by every man who is in the wrong. Put him in the penitentiary and all the idle, discontented, unruly souls of the Republic will resent his incarceration; will look upon him as a man set apart to be punished by a cruel and dictatorial government. But let him get out and the robes of martyrdom slip from him and he becomes once again just a plain every-day brain-disordered agitator.

Touching the color of his party allegiance, Mr. Marshall

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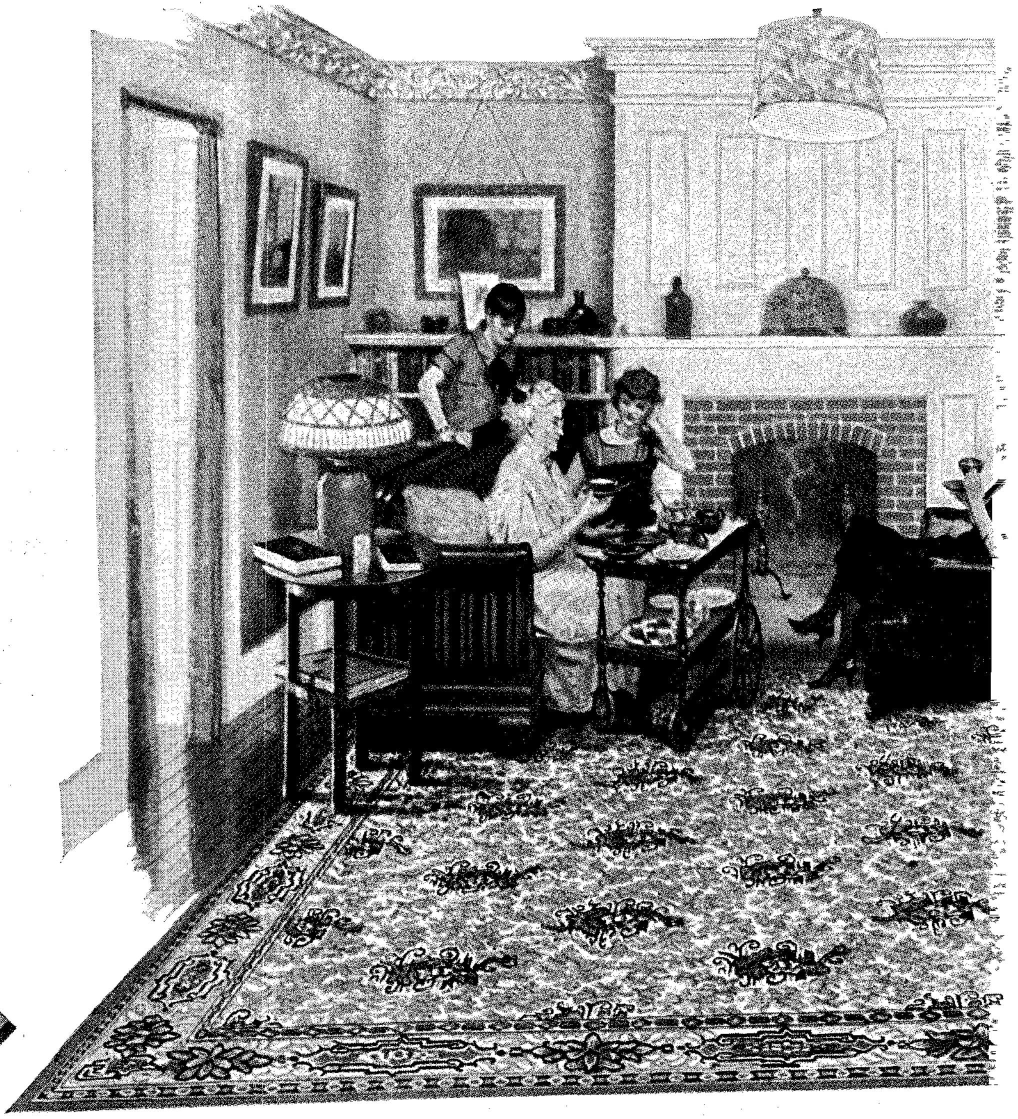

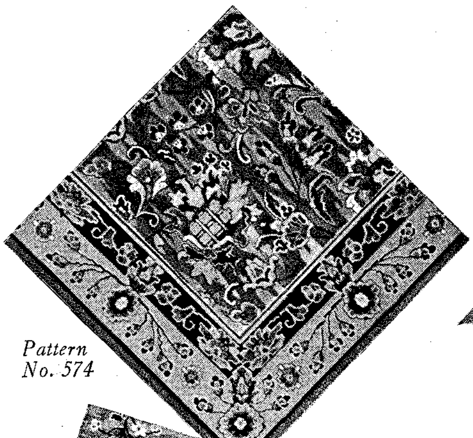

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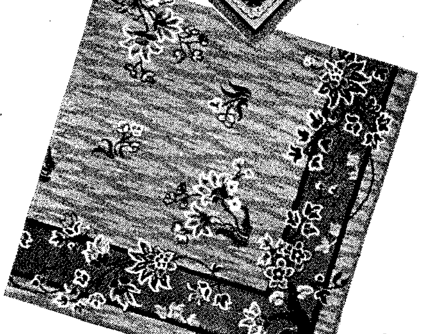

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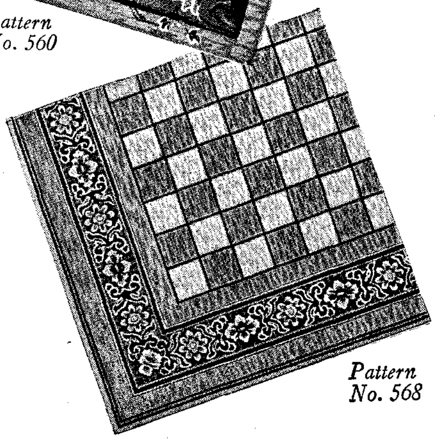

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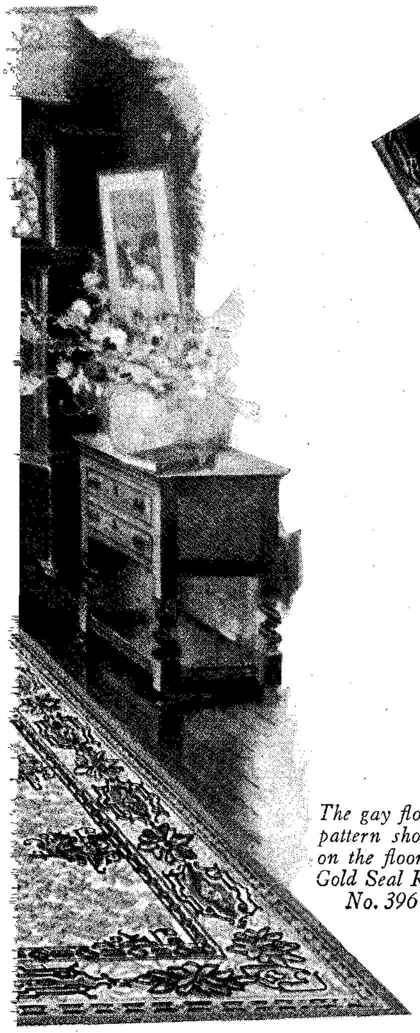
On this page we can give only the merest hint of the be and variety of these new Congoleum Rug patterns. Why clip the designs you like best and have your dealer the rugs to you? Like millions of other women you wi amazed at their exceptional artistry.

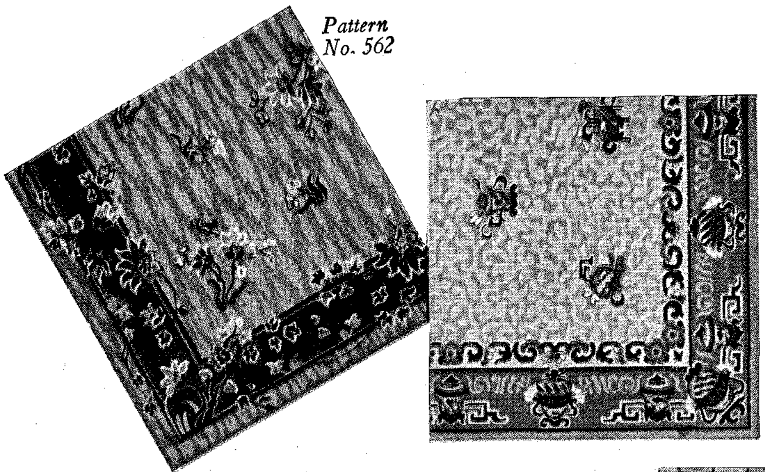
Attractive Patterns in Wide Array

Rich colorful designs side by side with conventional eff Fascinating Chinese figures—gorgeous as a Mandarin's tume. All-over floral motifs fresh and joyous as a morning. Geometrical figures in blue and tan admir suited for kitchen, bathroom or pantry. Patterns for e

CONGOLEUM

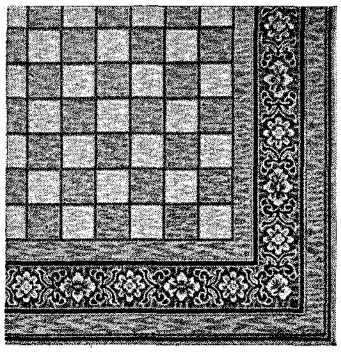


The gay floral pattern shown on the floor is Gold Seal Rug No. 396



Pattern No. 562

Pattern No. 566



Pattern No. 570

$100 Reward!

There is only one "Congoleum." It is manufactured by Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and identified by a Gold Seal pasted on the surface of every pattern. All "Seconds" are identified by a red label.

As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay $100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the registered trade-mark name "Congoleum" and look for the Gold Seal on the goods you buy.

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erns

n—to suit every taste. At a price your purse can easily pay.
our dealer will gladly show you Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs.
mine them well. Note their variety; their craftsmanship;
r seamless, waterproof surface that needs only an occa-
al light mopping. These modern floor-coverings lie flat
out fastening of any kind—never turn up at the edges.

Real Money-Saving Prices

et with all their advantages, Congoleum *Gold Seal* Rugs
ever so little. They are the biggest floor-covering value
your money can buy anywhere. The sizes range from
ll mats to nine by fifteen feet room-size rugs.

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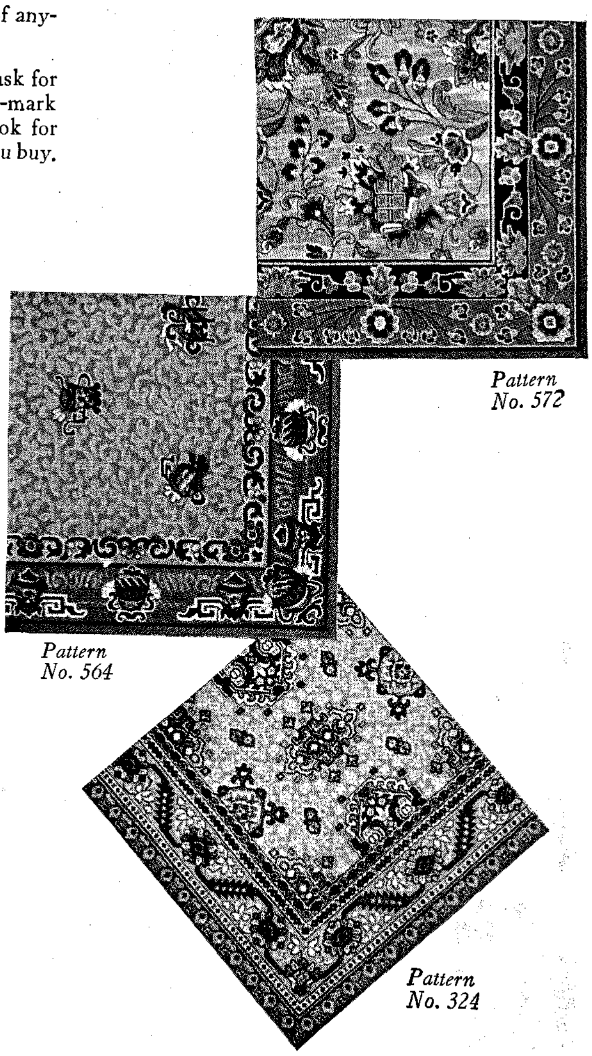

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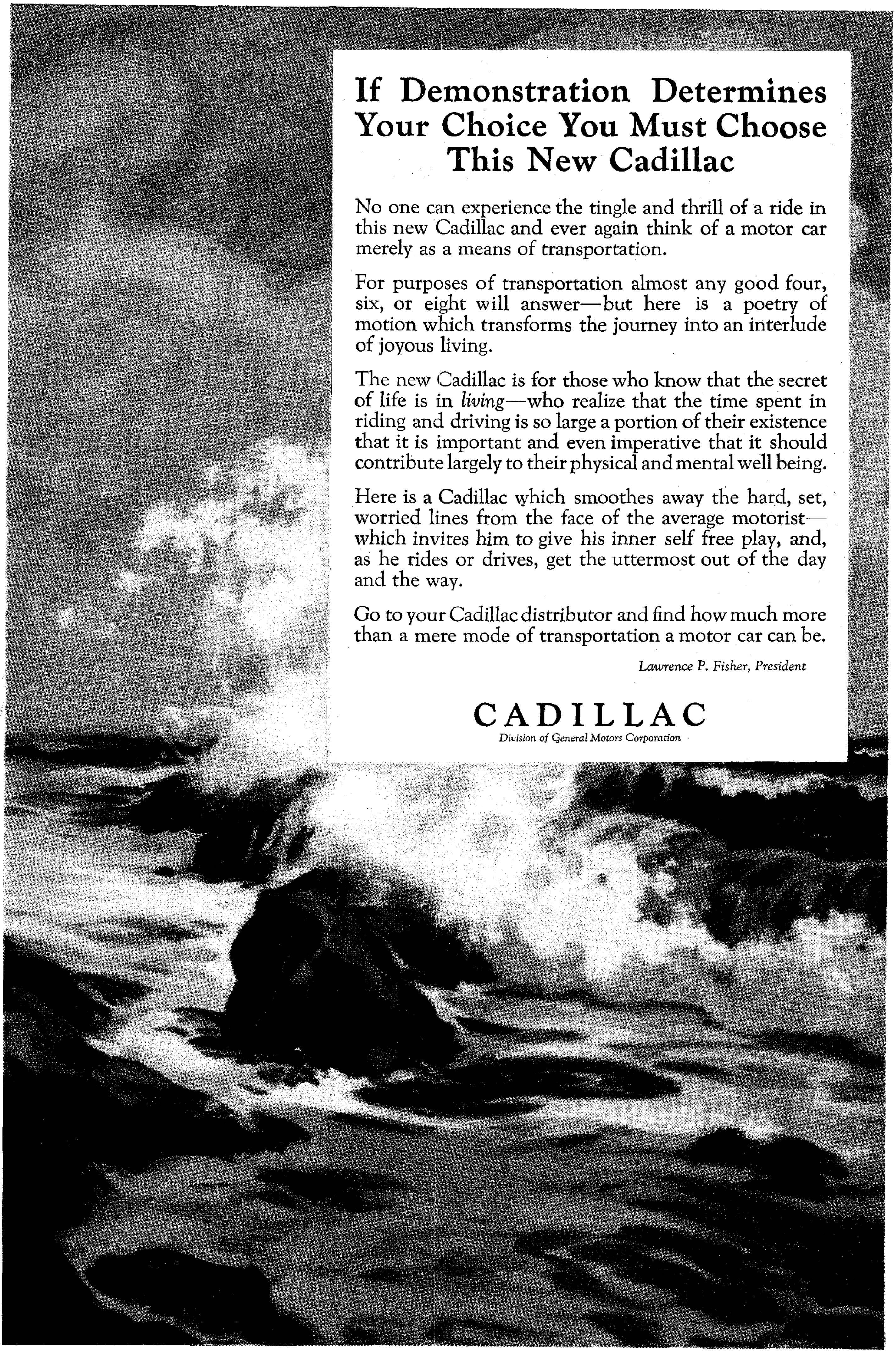
Pattern No. 564

Pattern No. 324

d Seal ART-RUGS



If Demonstration Determines Your Choice You Must Choose This New Cadillac

No one can experience the tingle and thrill of a ride in this new Cadillac and ever again think of a motor car merely as a means of transportation.

For purposes of transportation almost any good four, six, or eight will answer—but here is a poetry of motion which transforms the journey into an interlude of joyous living.

The new Cadillac is for those who know that the secret of life is in *living*—who realize that the time spent in riding and driving is so large a portion of their existence that it is important and even imperative that it should contribute largely to their physical and mental well being.

Here is a Cadillac which smoothes away the hard, set, worried lines from the face of the average motorist—which invites him to give his inner self free play, and, as he rides or drives, get the uttermost out of the day and the way.

Go to your Cadillac distributor and find how much more than a mere mode of transportation a motor car can be.

Lawrence P. Fisher, President

CADILLAC

Division of General Motors Corporation confesses, "I have often thought that environment had something to do with making me a member of the Democratic party." And he adds:

> Whether by heredity or environment, men unconsciously arrive at a state of democracy or a state of autocracy. In the little country town where we lived everybody had the ague. We had one man of domineering character and predatory wealth. He owned his own home and he must have had $2,000 on interest. This man felt himself better than the rest of us, and so, when the long summer came around, and malaria seized us all in its fatal grasp, this man had what was known as third-day ague; that is, he shook with chills every third day. He was an aristocrat. The rest of us shook every other day. We were Democrats. Such an environment as this, regardless of my father's political views, would have necessarily made me a member of the Democratic party.
>
> Ours was no different from the average home in that community. I shall not soon forget how the days began. First, we had a long Presbyterian prayer that began in Indiana and ended in China. That was as far east as we had geographic knowledge. Then we had a teaspoonful of quinine, and then we had breakfast. The years have gone by; prayer and the quinine have disappeared, but, thank God, we have breakfast.
>
> I remember how my growing mentality reasoned about this question of disease. So far as I knew, nobody died save from the effects of malaria. It was natural, I think, for me to conclude that if in some way we could get rid of the malaria, nobody would ever die. The particularly good would perhaps be transported to heaven in a chariot, and those who were not so good would just dry up and blow away.
>
> Well, we ditched and we drained, and we passed our sanitary and health laws, and we began to get better homes and more comforts and conveniences, and the ague disappeared. But just as the country doctor disappeared from the scene of active life in Indiana, the new-style physician discovered that the human race had been improperly made; that when man was completed, just for the purpose of annoying him, they added to him an appendix, and straightaway an era of cutting began. We have been cutting them out and cutting them out ever since. Some people are vain enough to imagine that when the last appendix shall have disappeared out of the book of human life humanity will be healthful. But I am an agnostic. I venture to guess that when the appendices have disappeared the doctors will find something wrong with the table of contents.

Himself the son of a country doctor, Mr. Marshall makes some quaint observations on the life incidental to his father's profession. As we read:

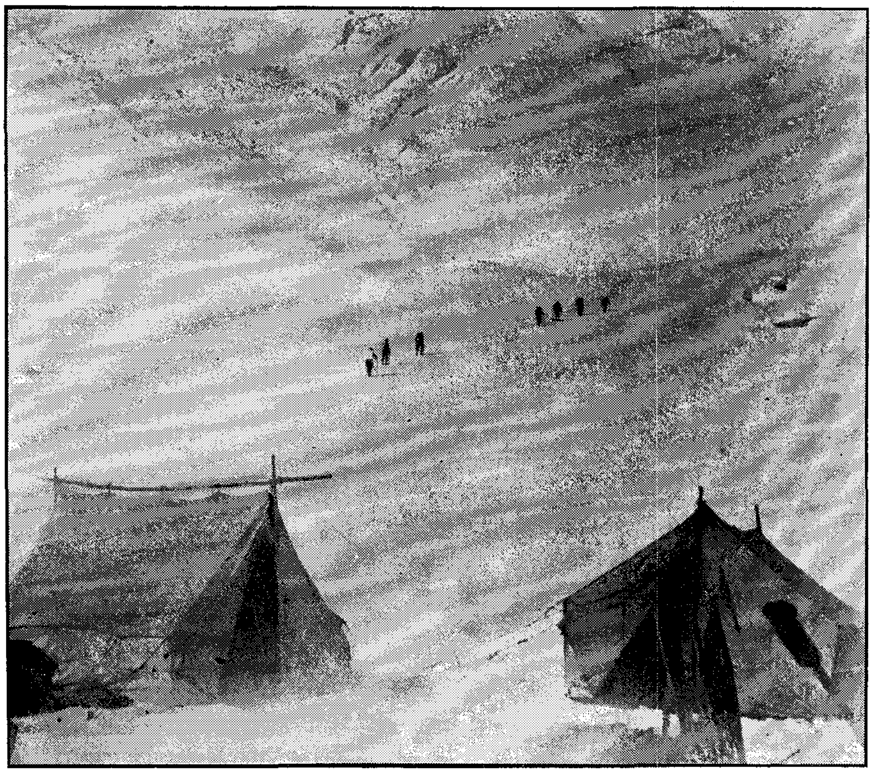
> The old-fashioned country doctor had an idea that it was his business, in so far as he could, with calomel, quinine and Dover's powder, to minister to the ills of humankind. He assumed that when need called it was his business to answer. It was never too late at night, nor too stormy, for him to go, and it made but slight difference whether he ever received any compensation for it or not. In our country home we had a hotel annexed to the house. The table was never spread for less than twelve. It took a cook, a maid and my mother, as general manager, to feed my father's patients. They always arrived in a drove about 11:30 A. M., and after having 25 cents' worth of quinine pills charged they would come in and eat a dollar's worth of food. Indeed, I have never been able to figure it out how my father succeeded in running his establishment, but some way he did. During the war between the States no soldier's family was ever charged a cent for services, and the widow of a Union soldier never paid a cent.
>
> If my father had only known that the Supreme Court of Indiana would decide that a doctor was under no obligations to attend a patient who had not the money to pay, he could have accumulated enough money and left it to me so that at the opportune time I could not only have bought Teapot Dome, but the teapot also. But his early education was neglected. He did not have sense enough to know that his was a money-making business, and that all he was expected to do was to dole out so many prescriptions for so many dollars. Yet I am of the third generation, all with a like history; all children of Israel, wandering in the wilderness toward the promised land; all people gathering manna for a day; all seeing it spoil if they gather more than they can use.
>
> These old country doctors were not only inquisitive, but they were ingenious. If a man broke a leg they took a couple of shingles, reduced the fracture, tied the shingles on each side, put his foot up in bed, stringing an iron on a rope to keep his leg pulled out straight. If they found a child suffering from diphtheria, they had no hesitancy in slashing into the throat, opening the windpipe, keeping it open with a couple of fish-hooks if there was nothing better to be found.
>
> They were the forerunners, too, of these splendid scientific doctors of to-day. I well remember, as a boy, looking through a microscope into the abdomen of a dead man and seeing all sorts of squirming worms. My father wrote to inquire whether anybody knew what it was. It was stated that the man had eaten raw pork a few days before his death. In the same medical journal in which his inquiry appeared, appeared also the discovery of trichinosis. An epidemic of typhoid fever was traced to one dairy by the process of eliminating every article of food used until all of the cases were shown to have received milk from this one dairy.
>
> Each age for itself, and each man for his age. I would not go back to the old times. I recognize the accuracy of the scientific investigation of the present time; I am asking for no more country doctors; but I have taken off my hat in grateful love and veneration for that innumerable company which helped to bring Indiana out of its primeval into its cultural state.
>
> And yet there is just one regret. It is the regret that with the country doctor has also disappeared the old family physician—the man who knew your peculiarities, your idiosyncrasies and your life. He was as much bound up in your destiny as your minister or your lawyer. He was adviser, counselor, friend. If I could rehabilitate him, put him in every community in America, get him to be my friend, I could be elected to any office within the gift of the people. It is nothing against science; nothing against these specialists; nothing against their accuracy, and it is not regret over the fees that we pay, but I do sometimes long to have an old family doctor that could really find out what is the matter with me without passing me down the line of from fifteen to twenty experts that know about an inch of the human anatomy, and know no more.

The former Vice-President indited some sage observations on ancestry as "an absolute household necessity." It softens the blows of fortune, he declared, and "the City of Washington is full of ancestry." Warming to the subject, he continued:

> It is a ghost town. They have no titled deeds to house or lands. "Owners and occupants of earlier days, from graves forgotten, stretch their dusty hands and hold in mortmain still their old estates." When I went there these spirits of the illustrious dead, locking arms with the unillustrious living, almost jostled one off the pavements.
>
> Since the days of John Adams there has been a dread and fear that some Vice-President of the United States would break loose and raise Hell and Maria with the Administration. Everything that can be done, therefore, is done to furnish him with some innocuous occupation. They seek to put him where he can do no harm. Among the other nameless, unremembered things given him to do is the making of him a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. There, if anywhere, he has an opportunity to compare his fossilized life with the fossils of all ages. The other regents are usually distinguished men of affairs. I found, among others, when I attended the first meeting, Chief Justice White, Alexander Graham Bell, Justice George Gray, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and others of like caliber. The agenda was taken up and I maintained a modest silence until an appropriation of money for an expedition to Guatemala was up for consideration.
>
> Now, the mere mention of money arouses my interest, particularly when it runs into thousands of dollars. I am not used to computing it in such large denominations. So I ventured to inquire for what it was proposed that the expedition should spend these thousands of dollars. I was informed that it was to excavate among the ruins of that country in the hope of finding some trace of prehistoric men. With the breezy manner of a breezy State I ventured to inquire whether they had dug in Washington yet. A look of amazement came over the countenances of all these distinguished gentlemen and somebody asked me what I meant. The reply was that from some of the specimens walking the streets, I thought they would not need to go more than six feet down to discover the prehistoric man. And then the utter uselessness and frivolity of the Vice-Presidency was disclosed, for not a man smiled. It was a year before I had courage to open my mouth again.

Apropos of the fact that his father was one of nine children, "all of whom were taught to work," he tells of inspecting the new Indiana Reformatory, and being told by the Warden, "a thoughtful man," that most of its inmates were there because "in their boyhood they were neither taught any useful calling nor compelled to do any labor." And here Mr. Marshall paused to pay his ironic respects to a proposed new Amendment to the

Constitution. "If we can just succeed in passing the so-called Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," he wrote, "we shall not lack for a crop of young criminals at any time in the future." His own childhood had something of a "covered wagon" atmosphere, for the family migrated to the Illinois prairie for the sake of his mother's health. His father, who was a "Douglas Democrat," took small Thomas to Freeport in 1858 to hear the historic debate between Douglas and Lincoln, and he tells us:



Wide World photograph copyrighted by the Vancouver *Daily Province*

WHERE THE "ACTUAL CLIMB" BEGAN

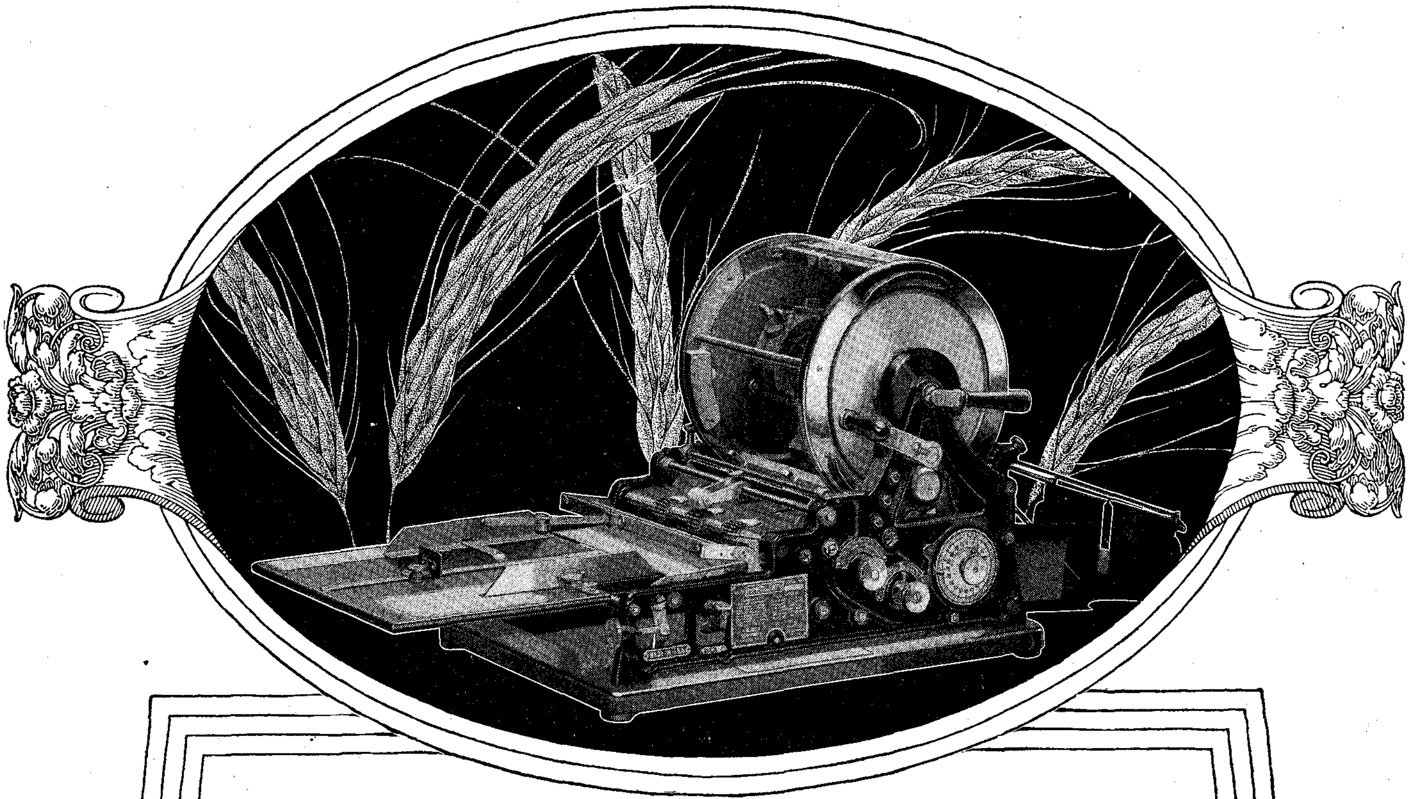
Cascade Camp, established by the expedition at a point 8,000 feet above sea-level.

> This suggestive memory of mine leads me to state that I sat on Lincoln's lap while Douglas was talking, and on Douglas's lap while Lincoln was talking. I think I have a recollection of the general appearance of the two men. One was tall, ungainly; the other small and animated. I think I have a recollection that I liked the tall man. In an address made at Freeport some years since, I ventured to tell this story, and an elderly gentleman from the audience came to me at the close of my talk, said he was present at the joint discussion, and remembered there was a little boy who sat on Lincoln's lap and on Douglas's lap while the discussion was going on.
>
> Mayhap there is more in men than is dreamed of in our philosophy. The woman who touched the skirt of the Master was healed of her disease, for even through the garments there flowed out virtue to her. However imperfectly I have manifested it, this I know I have believed: In the Fatherhood of God, in the brotherhood of mankind; and I have measured life by the heart-beats of the average man, not by that of the lonely souls of time who have stood upon the misty mountain peaks, wrapt in the mantles of isolation, far from the crowd. It pleases me to think that perhaps in a small way something of the love of Lincoln and Douglas for the Union, the Constitution and the rights of the common man flowed into my childish veins.
>
> Sometimes I grow slightly jaundiced over the way in which this age follows men, regardless of the measures they may advocate. And yet this is only a passing phase with me, because I can look back to my own father, and thousands like him, who followed Douglas as blindly as any public man of recent years has been followed.
>
> No one would take a leaf from the laurel which rests upon the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, but there is glory enough in the world to put a wreath upon the grave of Stephen A. Douglas, and to give him part of the credit for the preservation of the Union. It was his stand with Lincoln and for the Union that settled the question as to what Illinois and Indiana would do about it.

CONQUERING CANADA'S MATTERHORN

DETAILS OF THE SCALING OF MOUNT LOGAN, "highest and most forbidding peak in Canada," single out that event as one of the most strenuous and sportsmanlike in the annals of mountain-climbing, according to chroniclers of the matter. The best and practically the only authoritative account of the adventure is that of Lieut.-Col. W. W. Foster, D. S. O., Chairman of the Canadian Alpine Club Committee, who was the official recorder of the expedition. He kept a log-book faithfully written up from day to day, and that laconic diary constitutes the official record of a historical alpine achievement. How great were the difficulties overcome and the hardships endured may be read between the lines of that document, which is presented in the Vancouver *Daily Province*. It was in the earlier weeks of last summer that Logan's altitude of 19,850 feet at length succumbed to the feet of man. But the world had to wait for the full tale of "the terrific hardships encountered, the weeks of torture from severe frost-bite, from snow-blindness, from almost overpowering fatigue, courageously endured by members of the expedition"—both "before and after the summit of the mighty peak was reached." Colonel Foster writes that Saturday, June 6, "must stand out as a red-letter day in the story of the Mount Logan expedition." They were then at Observation Camp, 10,250 feet above sea-level. For several days, he tells us, "some members of the party had been feeling the strain of the strenuous work which had gone before." The adventurers had been beset by adverse weather. "High winds and drifting snows, which had congealed on our darkened glasses, and the ever-decreasing temperature, had made the going extremely difficult." As they rose to higher altitudes, "the strain of any kind of exertion became greater." Colonel Foster's narrative proceeds:

> According to photographs and maps which we had with us, there was a direct connection from King Trench via King Col and then an easy snow-slope to the vast heights above. On this day it was decided to go forward to King Axland, and at 4:30 in the afternoon we found, to our relief, that, suddenly, for the moment we had emerged from the storm area. There was perfect visibility at 5:30 P. M. as we arrived at the crest of the Col.
>
> But, alas, for plans founded upon photos and maps! Instead of a royal road upward to the heights above, we found great cliffs of ice, more than 1,000 feet high, rising almost perpendicularly, barring the way for the whole length of the Col. The latter in turn broke off abruptly, leaving a sheer drop of thousands of feet to the Seward glacier below, while looking across the upper end of the glacier the southern slopes of Logan could be seen as inaccessible and precipitous as those of the northern face.
>
> Three of the party ascended the outlying ridge of King Peak to 15,000 feet in order to study the slopes of Logan opposite. In this clear atmosphere, where objects twenty to thirty miles distant appeared close at hand, a panorama of wonders was disclosed, extending from the Blackburn group, over 150 miles away in the northwest, around the St. Elias range, Mount St. Elias and Augusta, to the Fairweather group in the southeast, with their attendant glaciers constituting the greatest glacial area in the world.
>
> Far away to the west, across these Alpine masterpieces, could be seen the blue waters of the Pacific, all in the setting of a perfect day and colored in an exquisite manner. Northward lay Logan, the greatest of them all, upon whose icy and forbidding walls an attack was planned, a mountain of many fine peaks, with scores of major glaciers and hundreds of smaller ones.
>
> Tuesday, June 9.—Three of us set out from King Col (14,190



MULTIPLY

One grain of wheat is of little use in the world. But duplicate it a million times and it becomes a thing of high service. The most vital law of nature has to do with multiplication. Only by the lavish reproduction of her *best efforts* does nature succeed. It is equally *natural* that the business man who makes the utmost use of his best ideas should win. Let us send you a little book indicating the mightiness of the power of duplication in business and educational work—and showing you how, as a means of speedily and easily multiplying the typewritten sheet, by the hundreds, thousands or millions, the Mimeograph stands alone. Sent without charge by the A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, makers of the

MIMEOGRAPH

feet) in an attempt to find a route up the ice-cliff. Apparently all possible routes had been tried and the way was barred by vertical cliffs of ice above, or crevasses and falls a thousand feet deep to the ice-fields below—when, across a deep crack in the ice, which extended down for over a thousand feet to the Col below, a cleft was noticed in the center of a tremendous block of ice through which a passage seemed possible.

Wide World photograph, copyrighted by the Vancouver *Daily Province*

ONLY ANOTHER CASE OF FROST-BITE

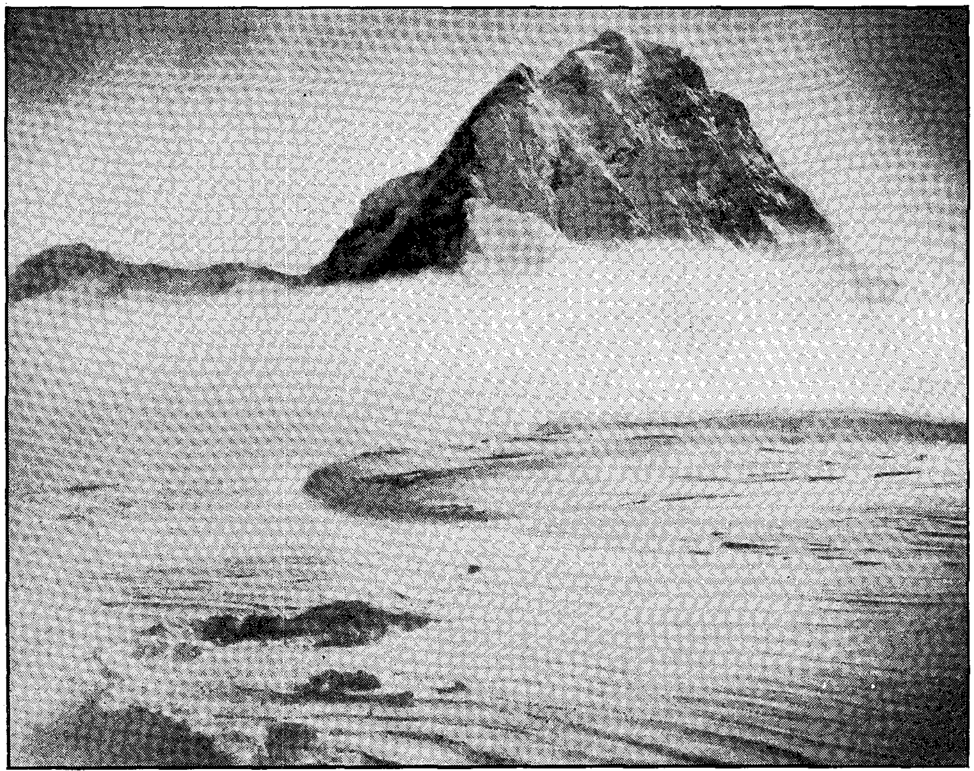
The victim is Capt. A. H. MacCarthy. His frozen fingers are receiving appropriate treatment from Col. W. W. Foster, chairman of the Canadian Alpine Club committee.

This cleft was only a few feet wide, and on either side the solid ice rose up 60 to 100 feet, and to add to its extraordinary and sensational appearance, a portcullis of ice, in the shape of a great curved mass overhead, was apparently ready to drop at any moment upon whoever entered in.

One by one, carefully anchoring in case the bottom of the cleft, which was a continuation of the crevasse, was only filled with loose snow, all passed through and found it opened on to snow and ice slopes leading upward. As far as could be seen this was the only possible means of gaining access to these slopes from King Col, and so, in honor of the leader, it was christened "MacCarthy's Gap."

From this point the route led by ice and snow slopes through a remarkable series of ice-cliffs, which we named Ice Cliff Avenue, and by one o'clock, the unusually fine condition of the ice and snow giving the best possible hold to crampons, the last ice-cliff was passed and snow-slopes reached, while by 3 o'clock a plateau was attained from which there was evidently clear passage to a peak 18,500 feet in height, behind which the main peaks of Logan were concealed. The plateau, open to the south, this being the direction via the ice falls and cliffs to the Col, was otherwise enclosed by some of Logan's peaks of 18,000 to 18,500 feet in height.

As the advance party made the downward journey to rejoin the main party the sunset lit up the snow-fields and glaciers all around, and the world looked like a gigantic frosted cake, speckled with walnuts (represented in this case by the mountain tops), illuminated by colored lights, the glaciers, according to their position and density, reflecting back every hue contained within the spectrum of the sun. We were standing where man had never before set foot, being the fortunate children for whom this marvelous feast of beauty was displayed.



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THE CHEERY VIEW FROM WINDY CAMP

At this point, 16,800 feet above the sea, the summit of Mount Logan is still 3,200 feet away. The peak behind the cloud ring is King's Peak, one of mighty Logan's lesser knobs.

Thursday, June 11.—To-morrow a general advance will be made if the weather gives us any kind of a show. Unfortunately, Mack (MacCarthy) is quite sick at night, while Lambart and Morgan, particularly the latter, are very much affected by the elevation. With Mack, upon whom the lion's share of work and responsibility devolves, no doubt the very arduous winter's work he put in on his preliminary trip is beginning to tell.

But the weather was in no mood to cooperate with the adventurers. As we read:

Friday, June 12.—All night long the storm has raged. From 2 A. M. we watched eagerly to see whether it would abate, but apparently the weather has come to Logan's assistance with a vengeance. The question of food supply is becoming more and more serious. There is, of course, an ample reserve at Cascade, but that is many miles away, and the thought of more relaying, with heavy packs, is not a pleasant one.

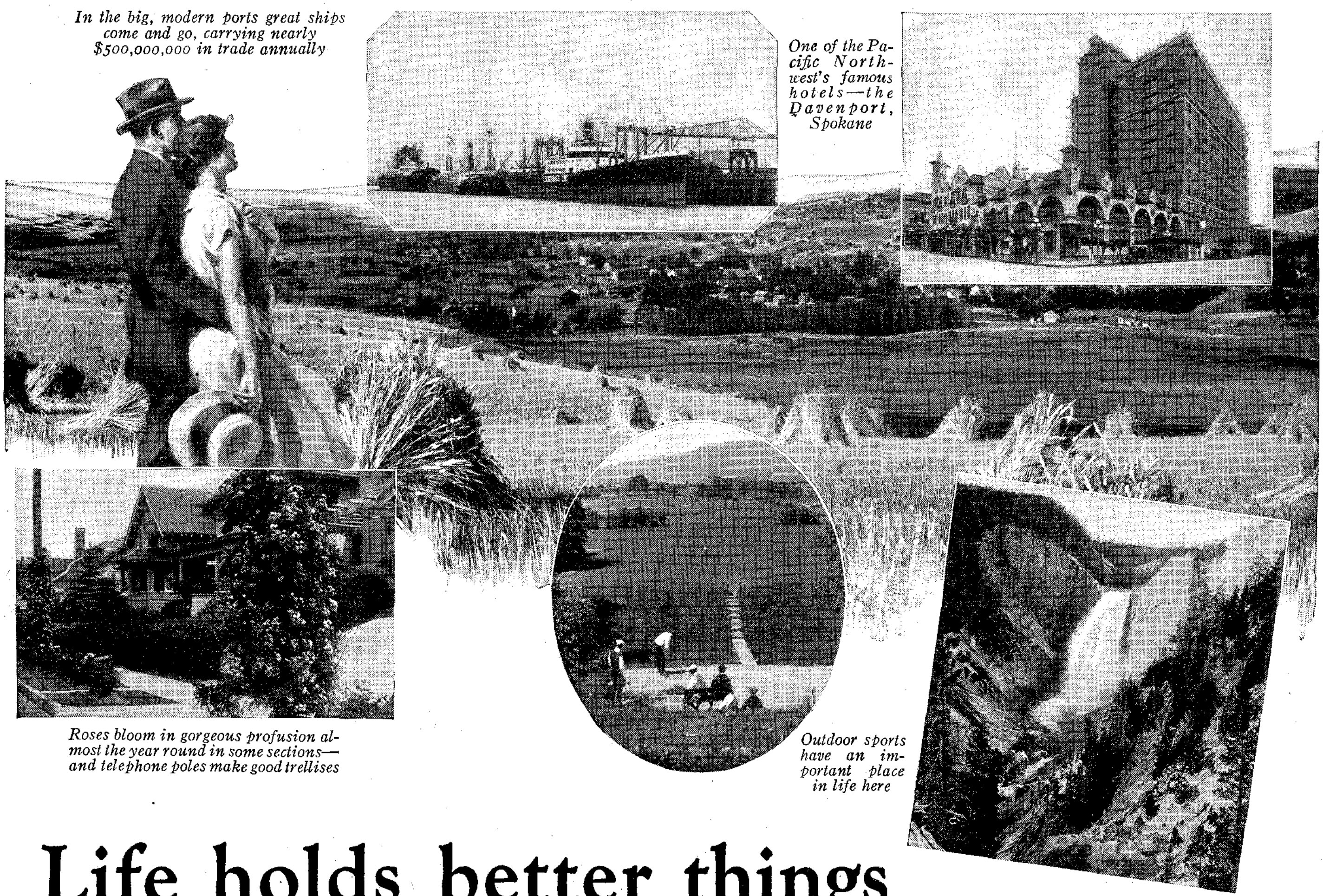
The shortage of water also creates some hardship, for with a very limited supply of gasoline for fuel, the snow or ice which is melted must be kept exclusively for cooking purposes. To rest at 7 P. M., all hoping the storm will soon abate.

Saturday, June 13.—All through the night there was the constant roar of avalanches, crashing down from Logan's mighty peak to King Col and King Trench below. The continuous snow-storm precludes all possibility of a forward move. At noon the temperature was 39 degrees. By 8 P. M. it had dropt forty degrees down to one below zero.

Sunday, June 14.—At 2 A. M., the sky being perfectly clear, we made a start up the ice-cliff with packs which will provide five days' supply of food. By 5 o'clock the party, on two ropes—the first with Mack, Read, Hall and Foster, the second with

The Pacific Northwest

WASHINGTON OREGON
MONTANA
IDAHO WYOMING



In the big, modern ports great ships come and go, carrying nearly $500,000,000 in trade annually

One of the Pacific Northwest's famous hotels—the Davenport, Spokane

Roses bloom in gorgeous profusion almost the year round in some sections—and telephone poles make good trellises

Outdoor sports have an important place in life here

People here live next door to beauty spots of world renown. This is the Great Fall of the Yellowstone in Yellowstone National Park

Life holds better things for you *out here*

To you the Pacific Northwest offers two real and definite opportunities.

One is to *grow with it*—to share its prosperity and success.

The other is to *enjoy* life in a beautiful country—a country that is big, clean, rich in things worth while.

You can get ahead

Your opportunity to succeed is greater in the Pacific Northwest.

It is a rich country. It is growing swiftly. But its development has only begun. Vast resources of land, timber, minerals, water power have scarcely been scratched.

More people are *needed* in the Pacific Northwest. The present is rich in opportunities—the future wide open.

Don't misunderstand; success comes here, as elsewhere, from hard work and plenty of it. The Pacific Northwest rewards effort richly, but it offers no magic substitute for work.

Share this prosperity!

People are better off in the Pacific Northwest. They make a better living than the average. More than the average own their homes and automobiles. In the past ten years bank savings have trebled.

People here enjoy all the advantages of modern American life at its best. Their cities are clean, well-planned, beautiful. Their schools, colleges, churches, theatres, libraries, hospitals, are unexcelled.

And people of the Pacific Northwest have the mountains, the seashore, the woods, lakes, streams—the most wonderful outdoors in the world—for their playground. The climate is delightful and the most healthful in America.

Read this free book

The success and happiness that others have found in the Pacific Northwest is yours to share. There is room today for millions more—room and opportunity.

The free booklet, "The Land of Opportunity Now," gives you detailed and authoritative information about the Pacific Northwest—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. A copy is yours for the asking. Send for it today. Just sign and mail the coupon.

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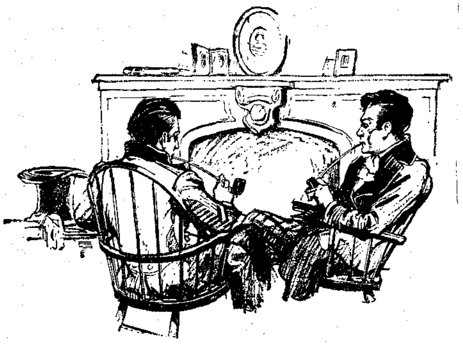


John Bagley sent a *New Aroma* out of Dixie

JOHN BAGLEY was not only Virginia's most skillful tobacco blender—he was an artist to his finger tips. To him a blend must have a personality. It must have some unforgetable thing about it that lingered long with the smoker—something pleasurable.

Countless blends did this old wizard create, but none that rivalled his enduring masterpiece, BUCKINGHAM. Here are the perfumed breaths of Dixie's flowered fields embodied in a tobacco. Here is an aroma, a fragrance that turns the lazy smoke cloud into a soft veil of sweetness. A blend, men, that prompts the womenfolk to remark: "Oh, where did you get that wonderful tobacco!"

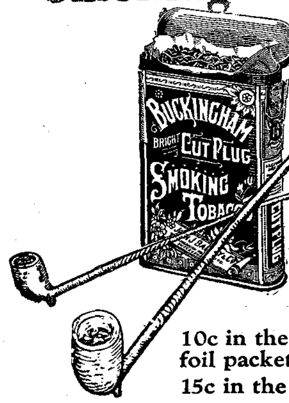
Like to try this marvelous BUCKINGHAM? With the matchless fragrance John Bagley gave it by an ingenious mixture of sun-sweetened Virginia leaf? Step into your favorite tobacconist's and ask him for a tin of BUCKINGHAM.

And Tonight, in Your Wife's Presence —Smoke a Pipeful of Buckingham!

If you are unable to obtain Buckingham from your tobacco dealer, just send us his name and 15c —back will come a full-size package.

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED
New York City

Buckingham
Smoking Tobacco



10c in the foil packet
15c in the tin

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Lambart, Carpe, Morgan and Taylor—was plunging into the deep snow on the slopes.

It was terrific work, the snow being so deep and soft that sometimes each step would mean going considerably over knee-deep and then striking ice upon which no grip could be obtained. In one place, it took half an hour to make 150 feet.

After twelve hours' steady work with sixty-five-pound packs, we had only reached an elevation of about 16,000 feet. At sunset the mercury dropt fifteen points within an hour, and owing to the intense cold on this night we tried sleeping four together, one robe above us and one under.

Tuesday, June 16.—Continual storms have held us up for two days, but with a perfect morning MacCarthy ordered a general move forward. By 10 o'clock snow again was falling, and at 11 it was only possible to see a few feet ahead and we were forced to halt. Owing to the elevation and difficulty of travel, due to snow and ice conditions, and the difficulty of making any exertion at this altitude, twenty paces at a time was all that could be managed without rest. Finally the plateau was reached from which the reconnoitering party of June 9 had made their observations.

This plateau was cut in two by an enormous crevasse and intersected by many smaller ones, which, being now partially concealed by the new snow, necessitated extreme care being taken. At 8 P. M. it was 26 below and a strong wind blowing, from which we named this camp Windy Camp, the elevation being 16,760 feet.

The fact that these determined men were deliberately pitting their lives against the aloofness of the mountain and the rage of the elements is brought out in the next entry:

Wednesday, June 17.—During the night the mercury dropt to 32 below. Using snowshoes and then crampons, we reached an elevation of 18,500 feet during the day, but owing to a blizzard we were forced to return at night to Windy Camp. In the evening we held a general conference, and MacCarthy placed before us the seriousness of our situation quite frankly.

He pointed out that (a) there were left provisions for only one day; (b) we do not yet know from observation which is Logan's highest peak; neither have we been able to ascertain the final route to it; (c) it would be impossible, considering the exhausted and frost-bitten condition of some of the party, to make the final climb from Windy Camp, and another camp ahead must be established on which to base the final assault. Finally, it was decided that five of the party should go down to Col Camp to get a good night's rest and to bring up supplies, while the three others, Mack, Foster and Read, went ahead to reconnoiter. The latter party succeeded in obtaining a fine view of Logan's main peak.

So great was the force of the wind that we had to take our observations lying on our stomachs and clinging on for dear life against the wind. To the very horizon countless peaks towered toward the vault of heaven, looking like pin points a few feet high.

It was quite evident that the so-called double peak from which we were observing was not charted on the map, and that one of the two peaks, four miles ahead, both of which were much higher than the one we were on, was the main peak.

Saturday, June 20.—At a conference this morning, it was pointed out that either a small party would have to make the climb from Windy Camp, or a move to the site selected upon the plateau, via King Col, at 18,500 feet, would be necessary. Under existing circumstances, the latter move was evidently the correct one, and MacCarthy explained it to all members of the party.

Two, Morgan and Hall, stated that in view of their condition, exhausted and frost-bitten, it would be better for all if they returned to King Col and went on out, as their frost-bites, particularly Morgan's, were such as to make rest and treatment necessary.

On Sunday Hall and Morgan departed, and the others climbed to "Camp 18.5," at 18,500 feet, which they believe to be the highest camp ever pitched in America. On Monday they descended to a further snow-field and made Plateau Camp, within striking distance of Logan's main peaks. The log continues:

Tuesday, June 23.—By 9 A. M. one of those sudden changes occurred in the weather, of which we had already had ample experience. The snow ceased, the wind dropt and the sun appeared.

It must be now or never.

At 10 o'clock the party left on two ropes. Two members were in an extremely exhausted and weak condition, but would not give in. After working round the slopes of snow and ice we reached the double-peaked mountain shown on the map as one of the two highest on Logan. The final stretch of this climb was extremely difficult, entailing a continual cutting of ice steps.

The views from this peak were of wonderful beauty, and many photographs were taken of the hitherto unknown area to the eastward. Unfortunately and quite unmistakably, there was still a higher peak ahead, to reach which a descent of at least 1,000 feet was required, then a traverse across snow and ice to the highest peak itself, a distance of about two miles.

Every phase of alpine difficulty and danger seemed to present itself in turn. As we read:

It was now about 5 P. M. Several members of the party were only hanging on, fighting absolute exhaustion by their indomitable spirit. Under the circumstances the climb ahead was no light ordeal. But by steady plugging, with constant stops every ten or fifteen paces, progress was made until the slope became very steep indeed—ice and hard snow at an angle of 45 to 50 degrees. This involved a great deal of step cutting, which, difficult at any time, was extremely trying at this altitude.

Finally the slope led to a knife-edge of several hundred yards, along which we walked to the actual summit of mighty Logan.

The summit was a little plateau about three feet in width. As each one step upon it, a black figure, framed in a perfect halo of rainbow tints, confronted him. As each raised his head above the summit and saw this amazing photograph of himself, he looked to the others, doubting whether hardship and exhaustion was not making him "see things."

The wind blew with terrific force. MacCarthy clung on to the ice against it and watched the others come up, noticing a half-startled look on their faces as they peered over the edge.

"Men, do you see what I see in that rainbow?" MacCarthy asked. And all of

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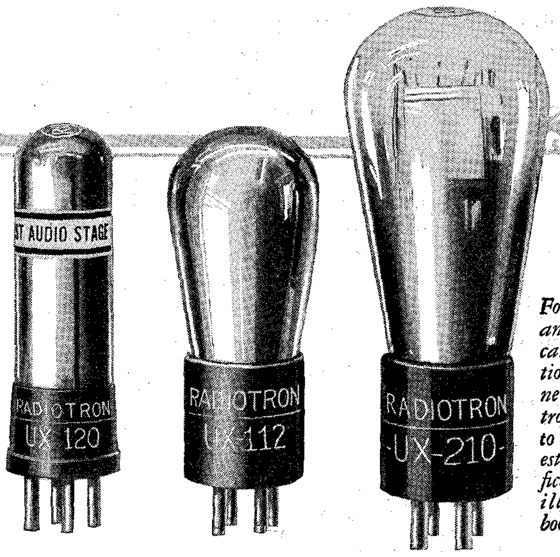
for greater volume



UX-120 UX-112 UX-210

RCA, concentrating great efforts on the study of vacuum tubes, has developed three important new Radiotrons. They will be widely used in sets of all kinds in the last stage of audio frequency amplification. Their contribution to radio progress is *greater power.* They mean greater volume on dry batteries—and greater volume on storage batteries. They mean better tone, because they mean volume of sound *without distortion.*

These new Radiotrons are now ready for general sale, after months of testing.

For details and technical description of the new Radiotrons, write to the nearest RCA office for the illustrated booklet.

Radiotron UX-120—*A new, powerful amplifier tube that means great volume of tone on dry batteries.* $2.50

Radiotron UX-112—*A new power tube similar to the familiar UV-201-A, but several times as powerful.* $6.50

Radiotron UX-210—*A super-power tube, several times as powerful as UX-120. Probably the most powerful receiving tube in existence.* $9.00

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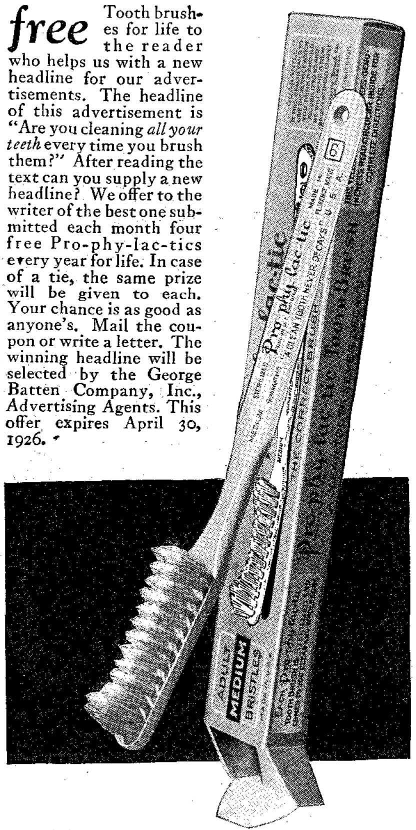
Are you cleaning *all your teeth* every time you brush them?

A GOOD brush cleans your teeth thoroughly. It reaches all your teeth. It sweeps off the film of germs and mucin from every tooth. It leaves no tooth endangered by the acids of decay.

Skilled men studied the contour of the jaw. They made a brush to fit. The bristles of this brush curve; the picture shows you how. Every tooth along the length of the brush is reached and cleaned.

They put a cone-shaped tuft on the end of the brush. This helps you reach your back teeth. They curved the handle. That alone makes it easier for millions of tooth brush users to reach and clean every tooth in their mouths.

free Tooth brushes for life to the reader who helps us with a new headline for our advertisements. The headline of this advertisement is "Are you cleaning *all your teeth* every time you brush them?" After reading the text can you supply a new headline? We offer to the writer of the best one submitted each month four free Pro-phy-lac-tics every year for life. In case of a tie, the same prize will be given to each. Your chance is as good as anyone's. Mail the coupon or write a letter. The winning headline will be selected by the George Batten Company, Inc., Advertising Agents. This offer expires April 30, 1926.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

us answered that we did. It was a weird and spectacular finish to the climb. The figures seen, of course, were our own shadows, reflected upon a bank of mist, revealing what is known in the Harz Mountains in Germany as the "specter of the Brocken."

The sight from the summit was spellbinding. In every direction, as far as the eye could see, was a vast ocean of mighty peaks, some of them piercing the sea of cloud and appearing almost as tho they were floating in the air. We buried a brass tube in a hole bearing a document with the date and the names of the party thereon. The sun was setting and apparently a storm was brewing, for dark clouds were coming up from the southeast. So, after twenty minutes on the summit, the return journey commenced.

Logan appeared angry at its conquest, for now began a tremendous battle with the elements which almost blinded every member of the party and made it impossible to find the trail of willow wands with which our path had been marked.

At 1:30 in the morning of June 24, at an elevation of 19,000 feet, with visibility all gone, we were forced to dig into the snow to try and get shelter from the blizzard. It was then fifteen below zero with snow falling heavily. Scratching out a shelter for the head and shoulders in the hard snow we all huddled together. The succeeding hours we spent enlarging the hole, bit by bit, in the effort both to keep warm and to get more shelter. Every move caused the greatest distress in breathing.

All morning we watched in vain for the storm to abate. By noon a move of some kind was imperative. Severe frostbites were appearing, and to remain would invite disaster. Taking by compass bearing the general direction of Plateau Camp, we set out. We had conquered Logan, but the chances of our getting out alive were not very bright. Snow blindness, frostbite and exhaustion had worked havoc with some members of the party. Extreme fatigue and partial blindness rendered us unable to distinguish slopes. Time after time a steep rise would look as tho it was a down grade.

Our exhaustion was mental as well as physical. Some members of the party were almost delirious, suffering from strange hallucinations. Time after time, as we groped forward, each one of us imagined that he saw strange shapes which took the form of fences, barns and houses, but except for a vague wonder as to why they were there we were too exhausted for our curiosity to be aroused.

As they groped their way downward, Colonel Foster tells us, "suddenly Andy Taylor, who was leading on his rope, without warning dropt from sight over an ice wall." The log continues:

Nothing could be seen of him, and MacCarthy, who at once went to the edge of the cliff, could get no response. Finally Taylor, who had been partially stunned by the fall, called back, and with tremendous effort he was pulled up to the ledge from which he had fallen.

Friday, June 26.—We started from Plateau Camp in fine weather at 11:30 A. M. About halfway up to the 18.5 Camp the wind, which had been increasing, became a hurricane. The temperature dropt rapidly. Only with extreme difficulty could we keep any footing, the wind being strong enough to blow one over unless supported by crampons and ice axes.

After nearly two hours' battling with the storm, the second rope, on which were MacCarthy, Carpe and Foster, reached the Col, finding near there one member of the first rope, Read. He said that the others on his rope were still down the slope, and MacCarthy, taking Read with him, immediately went back and found Taylor and Lambart in an extremely precarious position. It was only by heroic exertion on the part of MacCarthy and Taylor that loss of life was averted.

Saturday, June 27.—King Col Camp. Foster, who has been the doctor of the expedition, fortunately had no injuries of any consequence and was able to attend to the more serious cases of frostbite. MacCarthy's hands were very badly frozen, while all except Taylor were in serious need of attention.

Slowly and with infinite pain caused by frostbite we made our way back. At two of the caches where we had expected to find an abundance of food we found everything in disorder and all the edibles eaten by bears. Traveling by night on one occasion as we proceeded down Logan glacier we had the strange experience of seeing the glow of the sunrise and of sunset on the ice at the same time. The sight was beautiful in the extreme.

Monday, July 6.—At Hubrick's Camp. The question now was, "How were we to cover the remaining eighty-two miles to McCarthy?" Walking was out of the question. Lambart, for instance, whose frostbitten feet looked as if some toes would have to be amputated, already had walked sixty-eight miles over the roughest kind of terrain without complaint.

Under these conditions we decided to build two rafts and reach the outside by the Chitina River, but with so many frostbitten hands and feet it was slow and painful work. The intention was to go down on the rafts to a point opposite the Nizina River, where there is a bridge (a run of fifty-five miles), and thence to walk twenty-seven miles into McCarthy.

Saturday, July 11.—We left on the rafts at 1:30. Alas for our plans! The first raft with Taylor, Read and Lambart got through safely, but the second with MacCarthy, Carpe and Foster was not so lucky. For fifteen miles it plunged down through the swift waters of canyons and out again into the broader reaches of the river. The logs had worked loose, and as we came into rough water at the junction of the Short River, the raft suddenly turned turtle.

MacCarthy held on and assisted Carpe to the upturned raft. Foster was hit on the head and, finding himself under the raft, dived and succeeded in getting clear. By good fortune the raft was thrown on a sandbank, but every article of baggage was saturated. Two fine cameras and some instruments were ruined, most of the food was spoiled and water made its way into the waterproof packages in which valuable films were being carried.

Eventually, after riding some distance on the raft, wrong side up, we reached the right bank and made preparations to walk the still remaining seventy miles into McCarthy. Three tins of sardines provided both food and cooking utensils and these, with some wet, desiccated potato, formed the evening rations.

Not until Wednesday, July 15, did we reach McCarthy, to be welcomed hospitably by the people, just as a search party was setting out to seek us.

"ABOUT EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO I was a complete wreck: could not eat or sleep, was anemic and my color had faded to a sickly green. My friends began to exchange pitying glances, and one day, an old lady insisted on giving me her seat. That was the crowning humiliation.

"I decided to give yeast a trial. I started eating three cakes daily. In about six weeks found I could eat a real meal once more; in two months my natural color began to return. I kept on, and now, thanks to Fleischmann's Yeast, I am a well woman." MRS. F. R. CONNER, Florence, Ky.

"I BEGAN TO EAT Fleischmann's Yeast to overcome constipation. I ate it with a dash of salt and a cracker—the flavor being not unlike that of fine cheese. My improvement was steady and permanent. To make a long story short, my nervous system is normal and in excellent condition. Overwork does not bother me; my endurance is there. I eat and sleep like a he-man. The remarkable improvement in my health is a matter of record based on a competent physician's examination. Constipation? Banished forever. Fresh air, exercise and a few cakes of yeast a day did it." WALT MARSH, Belleville, Ill.

A Story Told by Thousands

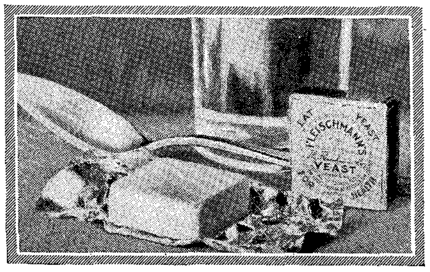
How they corrected their ills—regained the vitality of youth—through one simple food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices or milk—or just plain. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-69, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

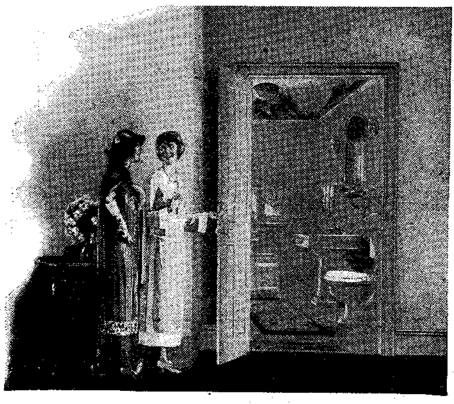


THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—banishes constipation, skin troubles, stomach disorders. Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals.

You will find many delicious ways of eating Fleischmann's Yeast: spread on crackers, dissolved in fruit juices or milk, with a little salt or just plain.

"THIS SPRING, just recovering from a serious illness, I asked my physician if Yeast would do me any good. He said that it was very good, so I began eating it. I certainly have never regretted doing so. I am no longer troubled with indigestion, headaches, or stomach troubles of any kind, nor do I any longer wish to hide my face on account of the pimples. Instead of the pale sallow look, I have a good rosy complexion, and indeed, I not only *look* better, but *feel* better. Before I merely toyed with my food, but now I can eat a hearty meal, and enjoy it. Fleischmann's Yeast has wrought this wonderful change, for at present I use no other remedies."

MISS JENNY CHARTRAND, St. Hyacinthe, Que.



"Now I am proud to entertain important guests"

THIS was the remark of a woman whose husband was rapidly forging ahead in business. There were important acquaintances to entertain. One of the things she found they could easily do to make their house more in keeping with their rising position in life, was to replace the old dark-colored closet seat with a handsome, modern Church Sani-White Toilet Seat.

A room to be proud of

THE improvement that a spotlessly clean, all-white toilet seat can make in the appearance of a bathroom is certainly surprising. There is nothing you can do to equal it at so little cost. And it adds a certain refinement which people, who care about such things, insist upon having. It makes the bathroom the sort of room you can be proud to have guests use.

The Church Toilet Seat is not only clean but it always *looks* clean, and it will stay permanently white—a sanitary seat that you can wash as thoroughly and easily as you wash porcelain.

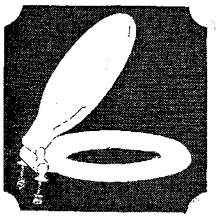
Will last years

ITS white surface is neither varnish, paint nor enamel, but a strong, durable sheathing of a substance as handsome as ivory, that will not crack, splinter, chip off, wear off, blister or stain.

You can install it yourself on any toilet in a few minutes. And it can be taken off just as easily and carried to another house or apartment if you move or build. Obtainable at any plumber's.

SEND FOR "An Easy Way to Make a Bathroom More Attractive"

THIS is the title of an attractively illustrated little book of sixteen pages, just off the press, that tells the story of the interesting way in which one woman discovered how to make her bathroom more attractive.



If you have sometimes wished that your own bathroom looked a little more attractive, this book will certainly be of value to you, and it is FREE. Send for a copy, together with a free sample of Sani-White sheathing. Tear out the coupon now and mail it to us today. C. F. Church Mfg. Co., Dept. G3, Holyoke, Mass.

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LOOK FOR THIS NAME ON UNDER-SIDE OF SEAT

C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO.,
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With no obligation on my part, please send a free copy of your book, "An Easy Way to Make a Bathroom More Attractive," and a free sample of Sani-White Sheathing to:

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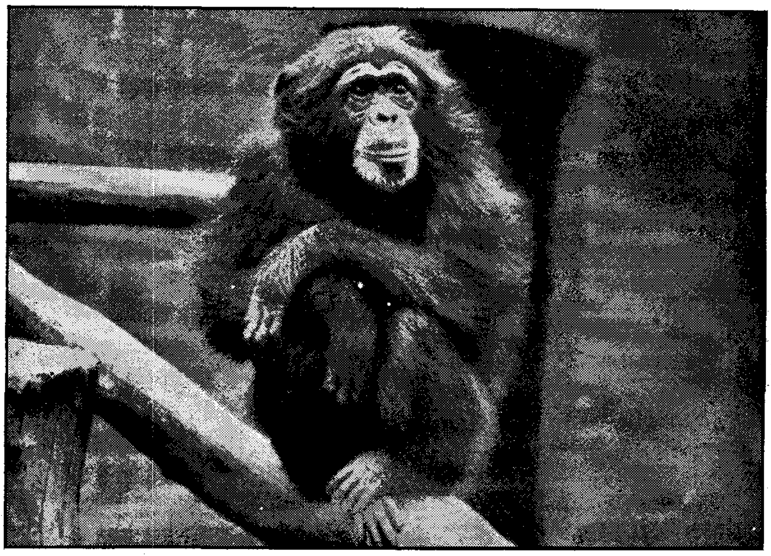
BEASTS ▾ BIRDS ▾ AND ▾ TREES

"MARRIAGE AND MURDER"



"SHE IS A REAL BEAUTY"

Or better, perhaps, a "raving beauty," for "Daisy the Demon" has such a temper that the Zoo will not waste a good husband on her.

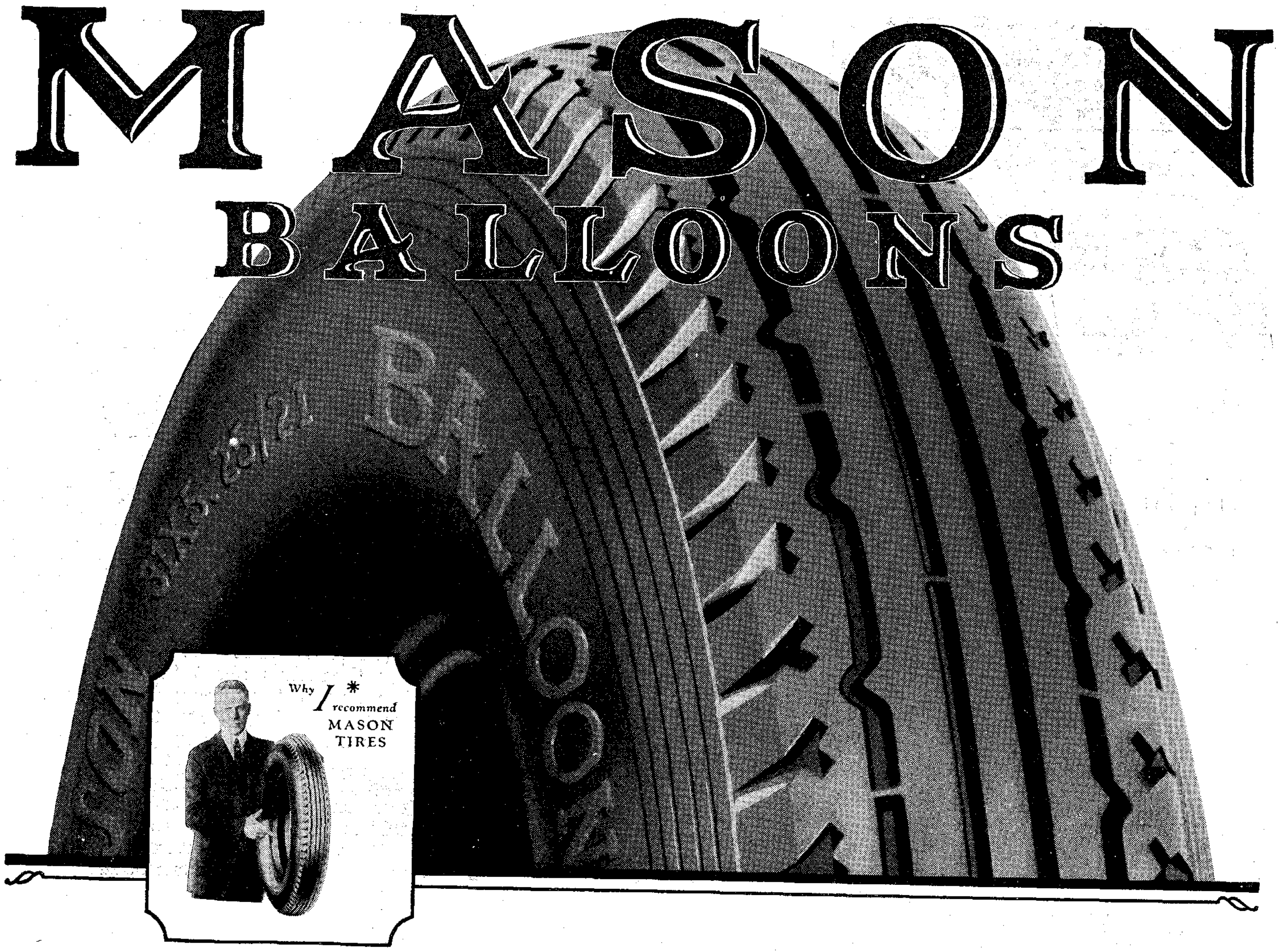
HOW to get "Daisy the Demon" married and well settled in life furnished a horrible and ever-present worry at Daisy's home. She was certainly a beauty, and might have made a great social success, only for the unfortunate fact of her wretched disposition, which made all suitors retire in terror. Why was it necessary for her to tear Arthur's hair out by the roots, and then to throw it disdainfully away? Surely a more gentle way of discouraging a possible husband might have occurred to her mind. Then it was not strictly according to all feminine traditions for her to dig Arthur in the ribs with a finger, every time he seated himself near her. In fact, to tell the truth, she acted like an ape—and an ape she is, and what an ape!

"Daisy the Demon" lives at the London Zoo, and it was the Zoo authorities who were anxious to see Daisy married and settled down, and they presented various male apes for her inspection, but Daisy always flew into such rages that no self-respecting ape would consider such a match, and so she lives a lonely life as a permanent spinster.

Sad to relate, most marriages start in a friendly fight—Zoo marriages of course. Who is going to be the "boss"? That is a question of importance to be early settled. In a delightful book called "The Hidden Zoo" (Hodder & Stoughton), Leslie G. Mainland relates in a chapter entitled "Marriage and Murder" some of the troubles of the Zoo authorities in marrying off the animals:

> Nothing pleases the authorities at the Zoo so much as a happy marriage. High officials stand round and beam with delight when they see a couple of animals settle down, and start housekeeping together.
>
> You see, space is very valuable in the Gardens, and every perfectly successful wedding means one more cage to spare.
>
> But, in some cases, a honeymoon has to be interrupted, and what may be called a "judicious separation" takes place to prevent misery finishing up with downright murder.
>
> Quite often there is a fight when bride and bridegroom are introduced to each other, but a few snarls and scratches are nothing. As a rule, one of the pair finds out that it pays to have a sweet and forgiving disposition, and to let the other have his *or her* own way.
>
> Once they have decided the question as to who is to be master or mistress of the establishment, life runs smoothly between them, and the match-making Zoo authorities heave sighs of relief and start marriage-mongering somewhere else.
>
> But among the specimens are some hardened bachelors and spinsters, for whom no wedding-bells will ring.
>
> "Daisy the Demon," for instance.
>
> She is one of the finest apes that has ever graced the Gardens. Physically she is a real beauty, as one measures beauty by chimpanzee standards. Unluckily—as I said—she is afflicted with a temper, and she is so remarkably strong that it has not been possible to find a male chimpanzee who is ape enough to bash her into better behavior. At one time there were hopes that "Toto" would make an ideal mate for her. He was a reclaimed actor, having won fame on the films before he retired to the Zoo. "Toto" was a fine, well-grown, upstanding fellow, always perfectly groomed.
>
> This was because he loved his bath.
>
> He was allowed to wash himself in his cage from a large tin basin, and small boys simply hated "Toto" because their

MASON
BALLOONS


Why I * recommend MASON TIRES

Ask any Mason dealer anywhere to explain the phenomenal growth of his Mason balloon sales

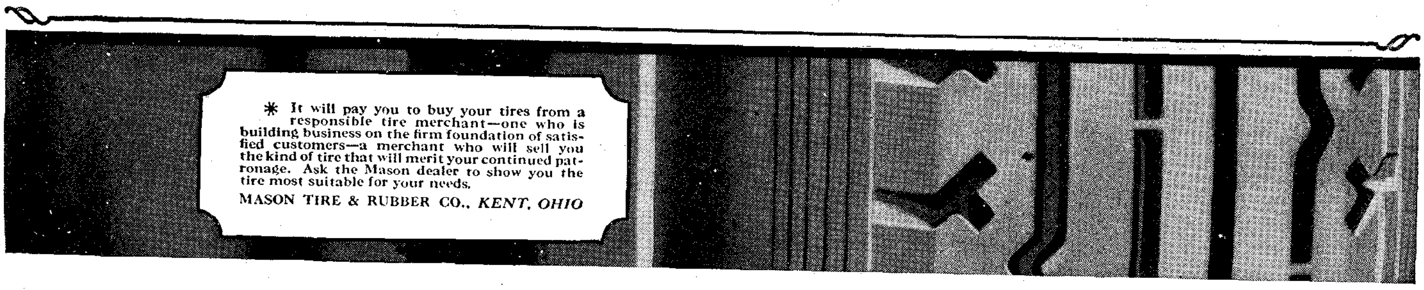
This is about the answer you will get:

"Motorists want the greater riding comfort of balloon tires—but without sacrificing the long mileage they used to get from high pressure cords.

"Mason Balloon Tires offer these twin advantages—*Greater Comfort and Longer Life*—because of the kind of cotton that goes into the Mason cord structure.

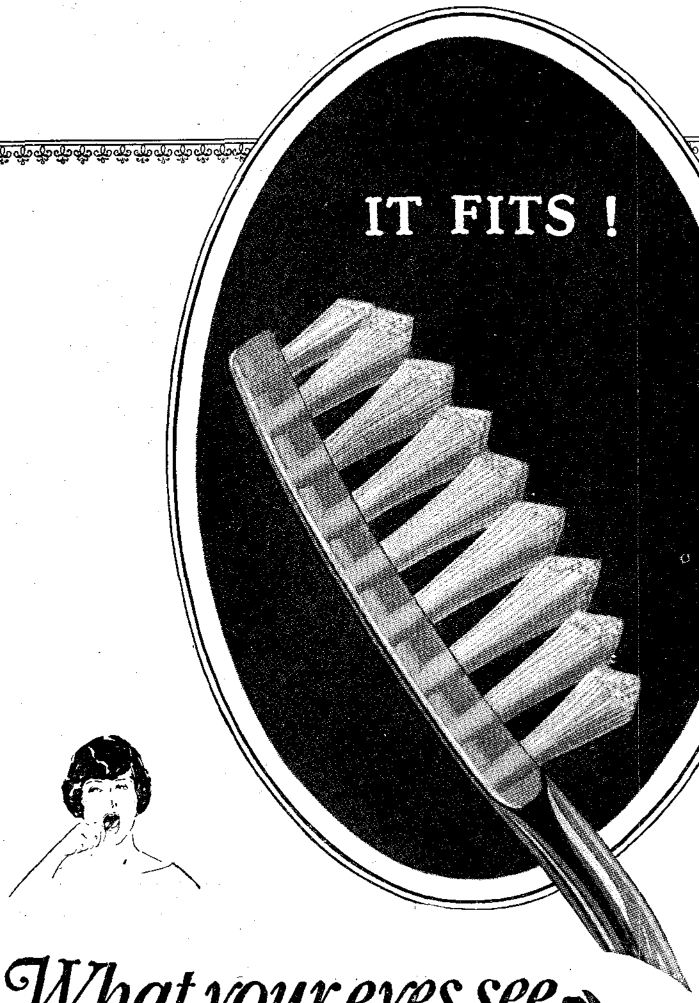
"The Mason Company buys the raw cotton itself, searching out the toughest, most sinewy grade and spinning it into cord fabric in Mason mills.

"This unvarying control over the uniformly high quality of cord structure means more riding comfort and more mileage—and motorists around here are finding it out."



* It will pay you to buy your tires from a responsible tire merchant—one who is building business on the firm foundation of satisfied customers—a merchant who will sell you the kind of tire that will merit your continued patronage. Ask the Mason dealer to show you the tire most suitable for your needs.

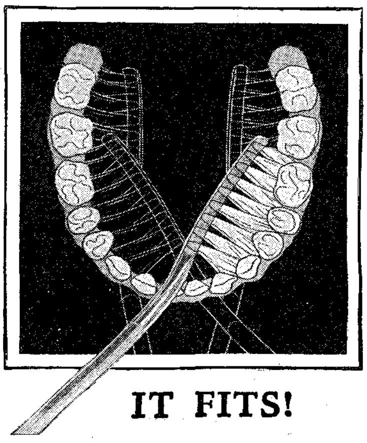
MASON TIRE & RUBBER CO., *KENT, OHIO*



What your eyes see—and what your tongue feels

Brushing doesn't mean cleaning—unless the brush fits into the places that need cleaning. Dr. West's is the one brush that is shaped to that back arch of the teeth. No crevice is immune to its pointed, clean picking bristles. No poking or tedious searching. Just a natural, easy up or down sweep that removes the cause of tooth decay.

Words mean nothing—unless you can see just *why* and *how* Dr. West's fits the teeth. The picture above—without one other word of reason—proves conclusively why Dr. West's cleans the teeth—*inside, between* and *outside*.



IT FITS!

There's a Dr. West's Tooth Brush for every member of the family! *Prices:* Adult's, 50c; Youth's, 35c; Child's, 25c; Gum Massage, 75c. Canadian prices same as U. S. A.

Built to the pattern of the human mouth, Dr. West's Tooth Brush contacts every curve and angle and crevice. While almost any tooth brush will clean outside surfaces, Dr. West's cleans INSIDE, OUTSIDE, AND BETWEEN.

Dr. West's
TOOTH BRUSH
WECO Product

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

parents *would* draw tactless attention to his thoroughness. "See how the monkey does the back of his neck!" was the sort of thing young Zoo visitors had to endure when the chimpanzee went through his performance.

"Toto" was a perfect gentleman, save that he always chewed up his sponge after his toilette. But, as a suitor for "Daisy," he had one fatal weakness. He was much too good-tempered.

One looked at "Daisy," banging her food-tin on the floor of her den in a fit of pure rage, or frenziedly shaking her bars, and one felt that "Toto" was worthy of a better fate—and mate.

The sight of a hen-pecked ape would not have an uplifting effect on young visitors, and so "Toto" was reprieved. Unfortunately, the poor chap did not live very long to profit by his escape. The British summer was too severe for his health.

No sooner was "Toto" interred in his glass coffin at some museum than the Zoo match-makers were once again worrying themselves about "Daisy's" future. Wearing a "we-*must*-get-her-off-this-season" expression, the authorities turned their attention to a newly arrived chimpanzee named "Arthur."

"Arthur" was placed in the compartment next to "Daisy," and was, in effect, told to get fond of her as soon as he jolly well could, as the authorities would be wanting his cage for some other specimen very shortly.

"Arthur" was a willing sort of ape; he was ready to try anything once. He snuggled up to the bars separating him from "Daisy" and tried to get acquainted. She promptly reached through the meshes and uprooted a handful of his fur, which she smelled, and then tore to pieces on the "He loves me, he loves me not" principle.

Rubbing the sore place, "Arthur" changed his views on matrimony. It seemed to be more of a threat than a promise.

The girl grew no more attractive to "Arthur" as the days rolled on. He witnessed several noisy outbreaks of her nasty temper, and more than once she dug him in the ribs with a hard and bony finger when he seated himself within her reach.

So with great reluctance, the Zoo forebade the banns.

"Arthur," instead of being doomed to marry "Daisy the Demon," had his sentence mercifully commuted to solitary imprisonment for life.

Many another Zoo wedding has been broken off at the last moment because it threatened to end in sudden death, but there is another side to the picture. Morose and spiteful animals have been known to improve "out of all knowledge" under the discipline and companionship of married life.

And married life in the Zoo many times turns out better even than watchful friends could expect; those couples with tempers like panthers are changed by marriage so that they see it is at least safer and happier to let the other one have its way some of the time. Says Mr. Mainland:

Take the case of the two black panthers—"Maud" and "Satan." When they were single they were perfect terrors. "Satan," perhaps, was a shade quicker in his efforts to claw his keepers, but the language of "Maud" was the more fluent and regrettable. Magnify the "cussing" of a cat by the bulk of a leopard, and then multiply the product by ten, and you have some idea of the profanity of the black panther.

The finest demonstration (which left the most hardened keeper gasping with admiration) was given by a black panther who had just recovered from an anesthetic. This was given her for the purpose of cutting some over-grown claws. When she came to, she "cussed" for twenty minutes and the Lion House voted her "a credit to the faculty of speech."

"Maud" was nearly as gifted.

Well, here you had a nagger and a fighter. What would happen if the pair were allowed to live in the same cage?

The decision was somewhat on these lines. "The proposed bride and bridegroom could not possibly be worse, as there is no room for further deterioration in their characters. Provided that no murder is done, it would just serve them right to marry them to each other. Any change in their behavior *must* be for the better, and there is a faint possibility that they may improve each other."

So the dividing door that separated the pair was slid open, and the honeymoon broke loose.

"Satan" bears the scars of it to this day.

The closest watch was kept for any sign of the scrap becoming too one-sided with a risk of a fatal finish; but whether you regarded the flurry as a wedding, or looked on it as a fight, the answer was the same—it was "a good match."

Then the snarling and scratching died down and the "cussing" faded into silence. The happy pair lay down and licked their wounds. Poor "Satan's" face seemed a cross between a plowed field and a railway-map, while "Maud's" fur looked like a sable wrap that had had a lot of hard wear at a bargain sale.

There were other fights, but nothing so spectacular as the first rapturous meeting, and the pair settled down to housekeeping with, at least, one quality that leads to a happy married life—mutual respect.

Time passed on, and there were no more fights, for the simple reason that each could give the other such a bad time that neither wished to start trouble. The hopes of the experts were realized, both had grown distinctly better-tempered. It was a case of "canceling-out."

Still, they were never fed together, *that* would be trying panther-nature too highly. It is only where you have unusually tame pairs in the Lion House that table manners are good enough to stand the strain of meals in each other's company.

Then came a day when the den became a nursery.

"Satan" was driven out of Eden (this seems a bit mixed), while "Maud" cherished the jolliest, little black kitten ever seen in the Gardens. Visitors used to think that a *real* black kitten had got into the den by accident. Looking at the cub closely, one could see faint shadowy panther-spots in the little creature's fur, and the head was not quite right for a black cat.

"Maud" lay down lazily, dreamily happy, and allowed the little imp to climb all over her, and generally bully her. The child is a real credit to the Zoo, save for one

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

drawback. He has inherited his mother's gift of "language."

It shows how careful you have to be with what you say in front of the children.

"Those little family arguments" come to the Zoo quite often, and may end in a tragedy which shocks the unthinking beholder: As we read on:

It will be remembered by some Zoo visitors that many years ago the "knock-about turn" of the polar bears wound up in Grand Guignol style. The old original Sam (not the present one) caused great delight to the unthinking beholders by occasionally pushing his wife into the pond and sitting on her head. It was an effective way to close a discussion as to who was entitled to the odd piece of fish.

The performance always drew crowded houses until one day there was a Pagliacci-like finish in the shape of the death of the leading lady.

Had it been possible to interpret the growls of the female into cries of "murder," something might have been done before the fatal moment; but the "act" had been performed so many times without accident that the risk was not suspected until the fatal day arrived.

Immediately after the final performance, the widower went round and took up the customary collection of buns.

The successful curator of a Zoo should understand the language the different animals speak, for by so doing he may at times save an animal's life as the Curator of Mammals saved a magnificent Arabian baboon. As the story runs:

Coming to the present time, there was recently a very much-misunderstood drama in the North Mammal House. News was sent to the Curator of Mammals that a magnificent Arabian Baboon had, apparently, been stricken with madness He was dashing himself against the bars, tearing wildly at the wirework, and all the time shouting and yelling in a most terrifying fashion. Offers of food did not even provoke a momentary sneer from the frenzied animal.

He clung to the bars and shook them with unsuspected strength, but it was the war-song that worried the keepers—a full-throated bellowing shriek that made the whole building resound.

When the Curator arrived on the scene he listened carefully for a minute and then his face broadened into a smile. "Let him into the next-door cage," was the rather astonishing order he gave.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Curator understood the words of the animal's "song," while the keepers had been as much at sea as the average cockney at an Italian opera. It was simply the baboon's setting of "The Arab's Love Song," and the sight of his spouse had inspired him to serenade her.

Often, however, there is real pathos behind these Zoo love-songs. There was a Rocky Mountain goat—a magnificent, thick-coated white animal—which was labeled as "The Only Specimen in Captivity." Tho nearly ten thousand miles of ocean and continent separated him from his own kind, yet each spring he would send out his mating challenge from his enclosure by the Regent's Canal.

He lived for about ten years in the Gardens, and it was never possible to provide him with a companion. However, as a consoling thought, they might have fought and led a cat-and-dog life.

A PET FOR PLUTOCRATS ONLY

WHY could not some one ever teach "Cutie" to behave? That was the question uppermost in the minds of the whole family when they sadly regarded a fine fur coat belonging to Mother, and which "Cutie," faithful to his name, had punctured in a series of large bites with his sharp teeth, but as "Cutie's" owner found out, all prairie-dogs are mischievous and will chew things. Lorene Squire in *The Nature Magazine* (Washington) records the list of "Cutie's" misdeeds, and yet in spite of all she loved him, for he enjoyed life in its fullest and was never "sad or deprest," but left those emotions for his friends when they viewed his latest prank. Ninety-and-nine times the family bore with him, for he was so jolly and funny, but many were the wails over some of his little games. It was like this:

"Just come and see what your prairie-dog has ruined now!"

For the ninety-ninth time that day I heard that wail. In resignation I laid down my book and went to see my pet's latest ravages. The edge of mother's fur coat was one mass of holes. How could an animal with only four needle-like teeth do so much damage, and why did he always choose to ruin the most valuable things in the house?

There he was sticking his head out from under the piano, his impish brown eyes fairly dancing with mischief. He had probably found his way in through a partly open door leading to the back porch or garden, where he is supposed to stay. Then he began his work of destruction. The coat was not all. The edge of a curtain was in ribbons, and pages of a magazine torn in tiny pieces. Would Cutie, for that is his name, ever learn to behave?

Then again I heard a long recital of Cutie's lack of usefulness. The family had been imposed upon long enough! Cutie should be chloroformed then and there. But he wasn't.

Cutie's eyes snapt and his short skinny tail jerked up and down. He sat up in the middle of the floor, folded his paws across his stomach and looked up at us innocently. So adorably cute, one could not punish him. He began tugging at my shoe-string. His dark brown eyes danced. One simply had to like him, but he did not belong to a house and civilization, as the family would inform you.

Somewhere on the plains he should have been sitting on a mound near his burrow barking to the winds and tearing up the world to his heart's content. All around him should be his friends of the prairie-dog town, where little brown bodies travel here and there, following well-beaten paths, while others are foraging. Thus Cutie would have his excitement, his friends and his home or—a hawk's talons might some time clutch him before he reached his burrow.

Cutie looks very much like the rusty fox squirrel, tho his fur is a more yellowish-brown and his tail is far from long and

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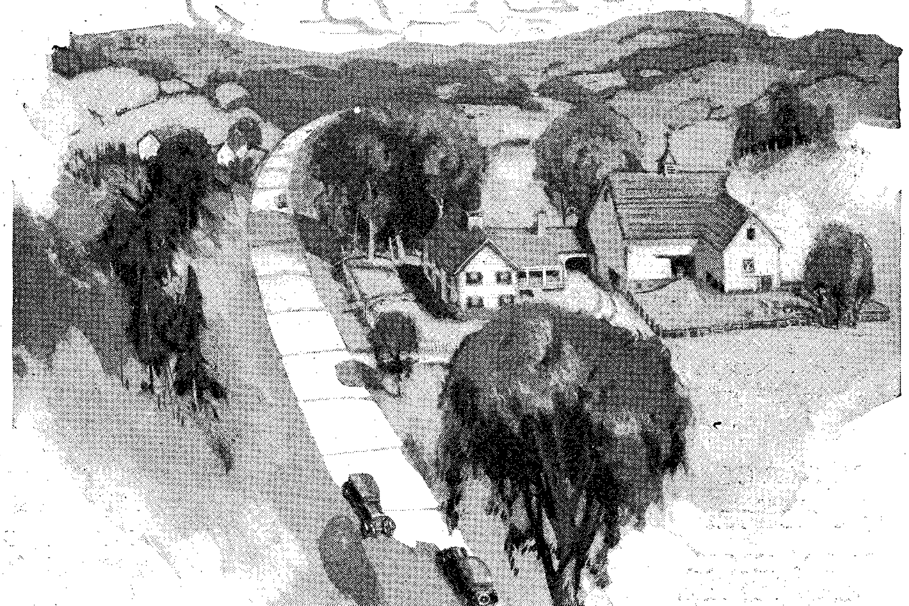

FOR miles and miles stretches the road of concrete—hard, durable, smooth. You glide over that perfect surface scarcely conscious of the generations of experiment and research that have made it possible.

It is as much a road of coal as of cement, sand and stone, for a ton of coal must be pulverized and burned in a kiln with other materials to make ten barrels of cement.

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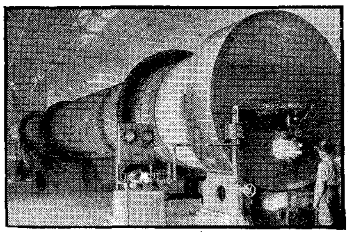

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Sneezing?

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But why wait for a sneeze to tell you to get busy? Start working on a cold even *before* you get one.

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

fluffy. He is more fat and round, and does not walk in long graceful bounds. Instead, he waddles about in a leisurely manner when there is nothing to hurry him. However, he can go at fairly high speed when he takes a notion. His head is much like the squirrel's, tho his ears are shorter. Eating, he sits up and uses his paws to hold things, exactly as does the squirrel. His favorite food is English walnuts, when opened for him.

Of course, the wild habits of the prairie-dog and squirrel are entirely different. They are both rodents, great gnawers as a group. Few, it seems, however, could get so much pleasure from gnawing for no special reason as the prairie-dog. Of all prairie-dogs, none could be so thorough and persistent in the art as Cutie.

Adopting any wild animal must have certain inconveniences, but Miss Squire remarks that when one selects a prairie-dog with habits like Cutie's, he should start borrowing money to pay for property damaged. She adds:

I first saw Cutie in a cage. His individuality stood out at once. When I approached the cage, all the other ones rushed to their holes except Cutie. He stood up very straight and looked at me. I offered him a green apple from a near-by tree. He took it and set to work. I fed him oats, and he took them grain by grain from my hand. He held each one daintily in his paws, then placed it in his mouth. After chewing a while, he took the husk out with one paw and ate the kernel, meditating thoughtfully.

Cutie had a big bump of curiosity. It would likely have cost him his life on the prairie, for he would have come out of his burrow to get a good look at a passing coyote or hawk. He had, I found, investigated rats, dueling frequently with the result—one dead rat and a scratched and very happy prairie-dog. His nose and jaws were scarred by battle. He won me from the start, and I took him home in a wooden box.

Cutie, I was warned, would try to gnaw through the top of the box or cage in which I was going to keep him. A prairie-dog never gnaws sideways or down. Also, I was told, he would eat practically anything and thrive on it, for his was a "tough constitution."

The family accepted the prairie-dog in martyred resignation. He was installed on the back porch. Two ice-box shelves were robbed from the kitchen as a strong top for his box, violent protests from the cook, notwithstanding. The box was filled with good clean hay and an old coat for Cutie to sleep on. He showed his appreciation by burrowing through the hay and rolling himself in a little ball at one corner of this new home in civilization.

This was all right for sleeping, but during the day he craved space. He worked until he loosened one of the ice-box shelves that barred him from freedom. Cutie soon learned many things. He could open a door which was unlatched by sticking his paw in the crack and pulling. When he wanted a drink he would go to the sink and stand straight up until some one came and gave him one. He learned his name, and would come when called, if he wanted to.

There was one thing the family came near

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to appreciating about Cutie. That was his bark. It was the cutest thing about him. He would sit up, fold his paws over his stomach and then bark. As he did it he jerked his tail up and down and made a funny little bow—clear to the floor, and then back again, like one of those dolls who cry "mama."

The bark sounded something like the bark of a dog, altho it would never be mistaken for that. It did not seem to express any emotion. I have never known him to bark in defiance, anger, friendliness, or desire of anything. Prairie-dogs may bark from fright, but as I have never seen Cutie show any signs of fear, I do not know. Sometimes he barked when glad or excited, but it did not seem to express either of those things. Very often he barked when eating. There was one thing sure to make him bark, no matter where he was or what he was doing—the telephone bell.

When something did not exactly suit Cutie, he squealed and chattered in a way impossible to describe. When really angry and ready to bite some one, his teeth chattered and the hairs on his skinny little tail stuck straight out expressively.

Among his exploits Cutie has chased a collie dog all over the garden, a cat clear across the neighborhood, and scared the biggest dog in town. The last, a very great coward despite his size, ran two or three blocks yowling all the while. He was a new animal in their lives, and when he ran at them, it surprized even more than it frightened them. The collie preferred to keep away from such a little bundle of fury than depart from his dignity in attacking it. The cat had stalked Cutie as if he were a bird and when she was ready to make her final leap, he jumped instead, and bit her leg. It nearly scared poor pussy out of her nine lives.

One day I found Cutie playing with a neighbor's pup fox-terrier. He was having the time of his life, and seemed to like the pup immensely. They romped and chased each other back and forth across the lawn. When I took my prairie pet home, he objected very strenuously.

Cutie paid about as much attention to scoldings and punishments as he did to the wind. When he was chewing on a magazine, or doing something he should not, it did no good to shout at him or slap him. The only thing that would make him stop was to remove him from what he was destroying and shut him up.

I have never seen Cutie sad or depressed. He was always so busy exploring or ruining something that he had no time to think about himself. He seemed to enjoy everything, even being scolded or punished. He never has shown any especial signs of affection with any of us, yet he liked human company. He would scratch at the door and squeal and scold until he was let into the kitchen. If some one was on the back porch or outdoors and he was alone in the kitchen he would make a terrible fuss until somebody came and let him out.

Prairie-dogs are supposed to be specialists in making holes, but that did not accomplish enough damage for Cutie's tastes. He preferred to spend his time gnawing. He started two holes on opposite sides of a big mulberry tree, and if he had not quit digging because of some impassable roots, the holes would finally have come together as they were exactly opposite. Cutie found pleasure in starting holes in precious flower-beds, and also in biting off the stems of the flowers.

As time went on protests against Cutie's destructiveness became more and more vociferous and frequent. The dog had

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. That film is an enemy to your teeth. You must remove it.

It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs discolorations and gives your teeth that cloudy look. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea.

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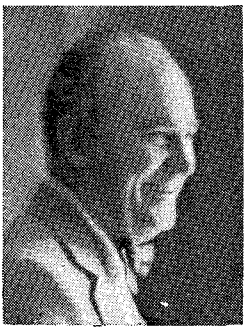

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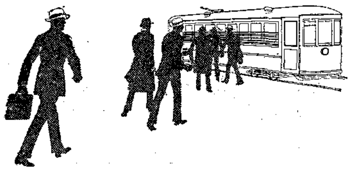
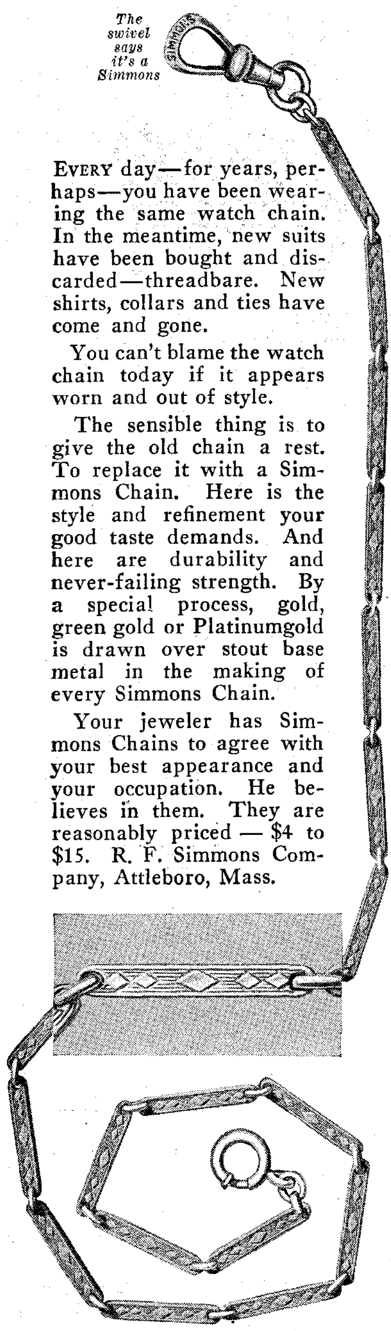


All your waking, working hours you wear it



The swivel says it's a Simmons

EVERY day—for years, perhaps—you have been wearing the same watch chain. In the meantime, new suits have been bought and discarded—threadbare. New shirts, collars and ties have come and gone.

You can't blame the watch chain today if it appears worn and out of style.

The sensible thing is to give the old chain a rest. To replace it with a Simmons Chain. Here is the style and refinement your good taste demands. And here are durability and never-failing strength. By a special process, gold, green gold or Platinumgold is drawn over stout base metal in the making of every Simmons Chain.

Your jeweler has Simmons Chains to agree with your best appearance and your occupation. He believes in them. They are reasonably priced — $4 to $15. R. F. Simmons Company, Attleboro, Mass.

In the panel above the link is twice enlarged.

SIMMONS
TRADE MARK
CHAINS

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

the instinct or habit to gnaw everything within reach, and try as we would we could not change or modify it. . . .

One afternoon the prairie-dog found his way into the house and began his ravages. When I returned from a hike across the prairies, I was shown Cutie's various crimes. He could do much during five minutes, but in one afternoon he had completely chewed and gnawed everything within his reach up-stairs and down. The things he ruined would make a long list. Original, as always, he climbed under the slats of two beds and made big holes in the mattresses.

We found him on the back porch in the middle of the floor. He was asleep, but what a position. He was sitting up and in a complete, fat, little ball so that his nose almost touched the floor. His paws were folded across his stomach and he looked like a statue of an Indian Buddha—very wise and self-content. One would have thought he was meditating on a great problem. Dad leaned over and blew smoke at him. Cutie jumped a foot in the air, then bristled his tail and walked in all dignity to the box where he slept.

ARE WE "FISHING OUT" THE SEA?

THAT there are "as many good fish in the sea as ever were caught" is not likely to remain true forever, we are told by Lewis Radcliffe, of the U. S. Fishing Bureau, writing in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We have cut down almost all of our forests, and killed almost all of the wild game they once sheltered. We are rapidly exhausting the fertility of our soil, and emptying our mines and oil-wells. Will we do the same to the food resources of the sea? Says Mr. Radcliffe:

> Many look upon the sea as a vast untapped storehouse of food. While it is not as barren as it looks, its supplies are by no means as inexhaustible as some would have us believe. This has been quite forcefully demonstrated in the fisheries of the North Sea, Iceland, and other areas. From 1906 to 1913, the average catch of a British trawler per day's absence from port ranged between 1,837 to 2,027 pounds. As a result of the restrictions on fishing operations during the Great War, the fisheries were afforded an opportunity to recuperate. With the renewal of operations in 1919, the average daily catch increased to 3,483 pounds or 80 per cent. greater than the pre-war average. In 1921 it had declined to 2,173 pounds, and in 1923 to 1,568 pounds. Thus within a five-year period of fishing, the increment gained during a five-year closed season was wiped out and new low-levels reached. The record of British trawlers operating in Iceland waters is similar. The average daily catch per day's absence for the years 1906-1913 ranged within the limits of 4,883 and 5,376 pounds. In 1919, it increased to 7,638 pounds, falling to 4,872 pounds in 1923. The story of Dutch trawlers operating in the North Sea is corroborative. In 1905 the average catch per voyage day was 1,965 pounds; in 1913, 1,738 pounds; in 1918, 5,744 pounds; and in 1923, 1,723

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pounds. As a result of the impoverishment of the near-by fishing-banks, the present trend is to build larger fishing-vessels, capable of making longer voyages. No less than thirty such vessels are being built at Hull, England. The White Sea is being drawn upon, and several expeditions have been sent to Greenland waters, even as far as Davis Strait, to ascertain the abundance of fishes. The great numbers of fishes found in these areas will undoubtedly lead to their exploitation. African fisheries are also being exploited on a much larger scale than ever before. This depletion of certain areas and expansion of operations emphasizes the need of extensive studies of the life histories and habits of the important marine fishes to prevent their ultimate exhaustion. Fortunately the nations are beginning to realize the importance of such work and to expand their program of scientific research.

HOW ANIMALS SEE AT NIGHT

AN effort to discover means by which the night vision of naval officers might be improved has led to an interesting observation by Sidney Russ, quoted from the proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). He finds that if a comparatively rested eye is given small doses of light in the blue and violet region of the spectrum the eye becomes sensitized, and sharpness of vision is greatly improved in perceiving distant and dimly lighted objects, when they are illuminated by light of longer wave-length than that used to sensitize the eye. We read:

> The experimental work consisted of flooding the eye with very small intensities of blue and violet light and then training the eye on distant objects which were difficult to distinguish. As the study proceeded, inquiry was made into the sharpness of vision under ordinary night conditions and into the transparency of the eye itself to different regions of the spectrum. It was found that the human eye is very absorbent of anything beyond the limit usually set to human vision. Examinations of the eyes of nocturnal animals revealed extraordinary differences in the degree to which violet and ultraviolet radiations are transmitted by the whole optical apparatus.
>
> Eyes of the ox, the cat, the owl, the tiger, and other animals were studied by means of measured light transmitted through quartz glass, bearing out the fact that the eyes of nocturnal animals are markedly transparent to radiation that is not transmitted by the human eye. The absorption of radiation by the eye itself within the range of normal vision probably accounts for differences in night vision in different persons. It may not be so much a matter of the retina as of other components of the eye. There is really a selective absorption of radiation by different eyes.
>
> Hitherto there has been no physiological explanation of the visual power of nocturnal animals. This research is not extensive enough to permit dogmatic assertion, but it opens up extraordinarily interesting questions, states Dr. Russ. It is known that during the war certain Australian horses, wild and not artificially adapted, were selected by preference for night work. The extraordinary fitness of some persons to go about in dim light is apparent.

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We want you to put on your thinking cap—to give us a list of the *five* (5) best ways you know of using Pillsbury's Health Bran, either favorite recipes or original ways of serving it. To secure the best group of *five* suggestions, we are offering the following prizes:

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First Prize	$200
For each of the next six	50
For each of the next six	25
For each of the next twenty	10
For each of the next thirty	5

This contest will close Dec. 1, 1925 (entries must bear postmark not later than December 1). Winners will be announced in the Literary Digest Feb. 13 and by mail to all contestants. Three competent domestic scientists will make awards. In event of ties, the prize tied for will be awarded to each tying contestant.

Read These Directions

Remember, 63 awards are offered for the best groups of *five* suggestions. You may submit as many groups as you desire but each group should consist of exactly *five* (5) suggestions, neither more nor less. Any of the five may be recipes containing Pillsbury's Health Bran or merely ideas for original uses. We want *your ideas*—literary merit is not required.

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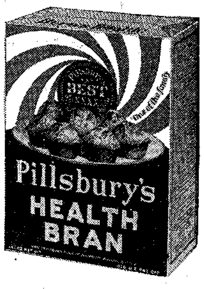

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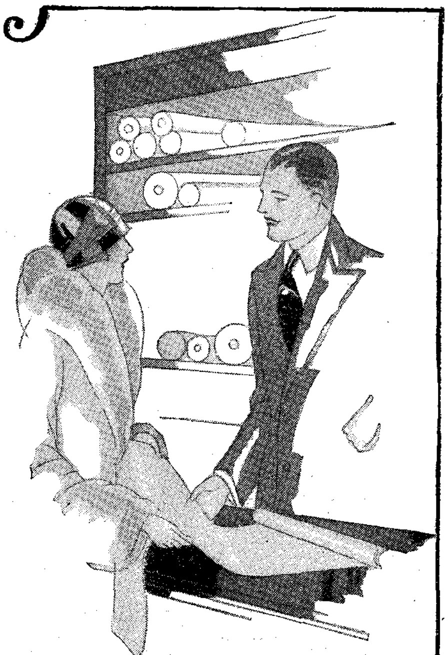

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

WHY FISH DIE

ALARMING reports reach us from time to time of the decrease in the numbers of food fishes of both fresh-water and salt-water species. Two of the chief causes, we are told, are the discharge of chemical residues from mills and factories, and the disposal of city garbage by dumping it into rivers and seas. So serious has this matter become in New York City that the Federal Government has recently threatened the metropolis with severe penalties unless its ways are mended. Of special interest, therefore, is a recent discussion of the causes of fish mortality by a German scientist, Dr. A. Splittgerber, in the pages of *Die Umschau* (Frankfort). He comments on the pollution of water by chemicals and by sewage—and justly remarks that the interests of the few must give way to those of the many. He adds, however, that in view of the increasing mortality of the fish in the waters which supply Germany, in spite of increased attention to the matter during the last decade, we must seek additional causes for the death of the fish. He continues:

> The chief cause is a lack of oxygen. All surface waters contain a certain quantity of dissolved oxygen, depending upon various conditions; and a certain minimum is requisite to support the life of fish. Our white fish begin to die when the quantity sinks below this minimum, and they begin to migrate, if the opportunity is present, before the content of oxygen falls as low as this. Different varieties of white fish behave very differently in respect to their need of oxygen; pond fish will stand a much greater lack of oxygen than wild fish.

The author then considers the origin of the oxygen held in solution in water. This gas is absorbed both by falling raindrops and by the turbulent waters of mountain brooks. Another source of large quantities of oxygen is found in the green water-plants, which through the agency of chlorophyl and sunlight decompose the carbon dioxid given out by animal life in the water. He says:

> If, for example, we place in a glass of water plankton, which consists of green algæ, to the depth of 2 millimeters and expose it to light, bubbles of oxygen will rise continuously from the mass at intervals of a few seconds. The plants which evolve oxygen when exposed to light include countless organisms belonging to the green plankton and also such higher plants as algæ, and peat mosses. The microscopic green algæ evolve oxygen even in the winter under a thick crust of ice, so that in this way the carp in the pond are prevented from suffocating.

Useful and necessary as the green vegetation is in maintaining a proper percentage of dissolved oxygen, when the growth becomes too thick it prevents the penetration of the water by the rays of the

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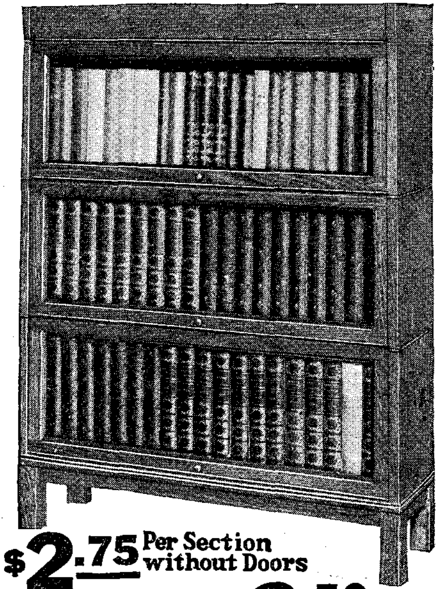

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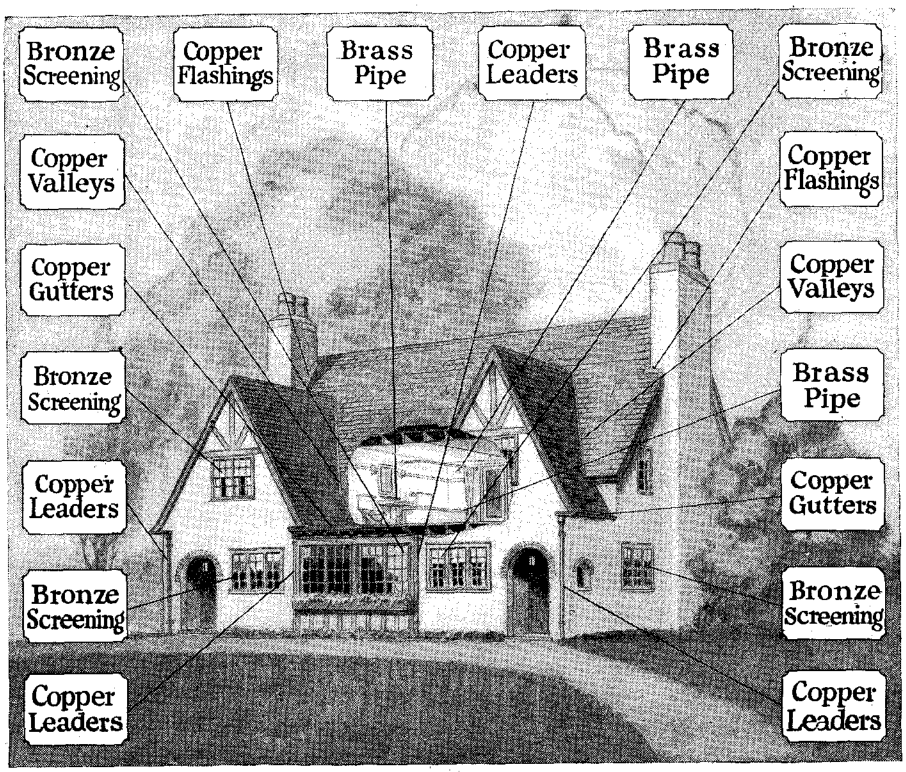
sun, so that the formation of oxygen ceases by day as well as by night. To quote further:

> Even pure and uncontaminated water may be deficient in oxygen. The excessive development of plankton algæ in the dark may lead to such a deficiency of oxygen as to cause the death of the fish. Even in waters which are commonly comparatively poor in organisms which evolve oxygen, it frequently happens that there is quite a tremendous development at certain times of plankton, especially during the blossoming time of aquatic plants; that is about July and August. This term is meant to include various organisms growing in water, some of which are at times highly disagreeable. When these are present the water becomes murky and discolored, often slimy, and sometimes has a highly offensive odor. In such cases, the fish flee from their erstwhile home, which has become so inhospitable.

The author tells us that such development of water organisms occurs in certain parts of Germany regularly year after year, and is responsible for the death of many fish, tho it is uncertain whether the active cause is the absorption of the free oxygen in the water by the life-processes of the plants or the formation of a poison by products of the plankton.

When the evolution of these organisms is rapid, it may even cause mortality among fish overnight. Among these are the so-called "verdigris" algæ and filaments, which disappear as suddenly as they come, perishing after a few weeks, sinking to the bottom in the form of slime and giving off evil-smelling gases (sulfureted hydrogen) which are destructive to fish. The matter is aggravated in bodies of water where the water-fern is present, since algæ settle among its fronds, and when they die form sticky masses of offensive odor. The production of oxygen and its acceleration or retardation is also dependent upon certain meteorological factors, namely, currents of earth magnetism and earth electricity evoked by heat and light. To quote again:

> Most important of all is irradiation by sunlight or its cessation in cloudy weather, so that when the weather is continuously clear, the amount of oxygen in the water undergoes a constant increase, whereas in continuously gloomy weather there is apt to be a poverty of oxygen.
>
> A more or less considerable portion of the dissolved oxygen, finally, is used up by the water in the process of biological self-purification. By this we mean the process by which masses of water burdened with putrescent organic substances gradually lose them. This self-purification is due to the activity of certain organisms, consisting in the disintegration of complex organized substances by the vital processes of oxygen-loving bacteria, which make use of the oxygen contained in them. This process is by no means confined to sewage, but everywhere purifies natural waters.
>
> The amount of oxygen employed in this purifying process is various, depending upon the amount of organic matter contained in the water. Hence water overloaded with organic substances has its oxygen supply impoverished and this



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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

results in the death of both high and lower forms of animals dwelling in it. When this process results in a total loss of oxygen, the ærobic bacteria entirely disappear, their place being taken by other groups. Some species of the latter are not only able to dispense with carbondioxid but are actually inimical to oxygen, so that these so-called anærobic bacteria are capable of living only in water free from oxygen.

Anærobic bacteria exist not only in extremely impure sewage but also in natural waters not burdened with artificial refuse. They form communities of a very peculiar character, the so-called sapropels. These sapropels occur in many waters as a result of the lack of oxygen, especially in ponds into which the sunlight can not penetrate because of a thick covering of bladderwort. The anærobic bacteria which compose this slime decompose the organic matter at the bottom of the water, evolving at the same time sulfuretted hydrogen. When there is a violent atmospheric disturbance, such as is caused by a summer thunder-storm, this temporary alteration of atmospheric pressure allows the bubbles of sulfuretted hydrogen to rise from the mud in which they have been held, the result being that both the fish and the water itself are poisoned.

Fish poisoned in this manner can not be revived even when quickly placed in pure water.

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"This will do," he said patronizingly. "And—er—I suppose every one heah dresses for dinner."

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the very young chambermaid, "meals in bed is charged extra."—*Boston Transcript.*

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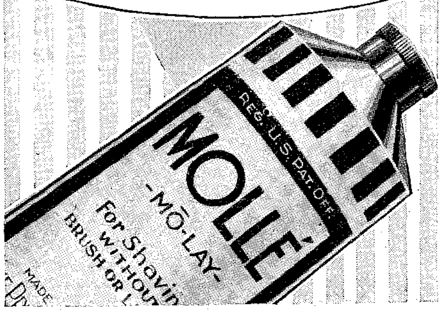

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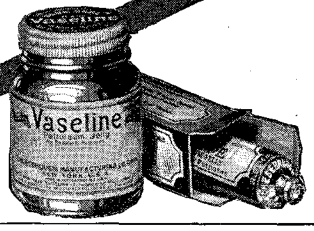

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FACTORY VIBRATION AS A NUISANCE

MACHINERY, when operated, always causes some vibration. That this may pass the allowed limit and become so annoying that it constitutes a nuisance, to be abated by law, appears from a case discust by Leslie Childs in an article contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York). Where heavy machinery is operated in a factory, Mr. Childs notes, due regard must be had for the rights of adjacent tenants or owners. If machinery is operated in such a manner as to hinder the adjacent owners in the use of their premises, these owners have a right of action. He goes on:

As an example of judicial reasoning on this subject, a recent New Jersey case is well worth a brief review. The plaintiff was engaged in the manufacture of chlorin gas distributing machines, meters, gages, and other scientific devices. He also conducted an experimental laboratory in which delicately adjusted appliances were used, and a drafting room for the drawing of plans incident to its business.

The plaintiff's plant was located in a factory district, about 250 feet from the plant of the defendant. The latter, it appears, operated a high-speed uniflow engine and generator to generate electric power for his plant, which, owing to vibration, seriously interfered with the complainant's business. This vibration, the evidence showed, shook the walls of the plaintiff's mill in such a manner as to affect noticeably the entire building, and thus hampered the department heads and their assistants in their work. In this situation the plaintiff sought to enjoin the defendant from the operation of his generator.

The defendant, among other things, took the position that the plaintiff had no right to attempt to carry on his business, in view of its character, in a factory district; and that if he attempted to operate in a factory district, he should assume all risk of disturbance.

Upon the trial of the cause a decree was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. From this the defendant prosecuted an appeal to the higher court and here, after a review of the evidence as outlined above, the court, in part, said:

"The law guards jealously, for all alike, the enjoyment of all private property. The right of enjoyment is surrendered in a factory district only to the extent of the inconvenience incident to the character of the business carried on there, no more.

"The ceaseless pounding of the vibrations from the defendant's engine against the walls of the plaintiff's mill is not incident to the neighborhood. The same annoyance would happen, under the same conditions, if both factories were on a farm. It was not a neighborhood hazard to be anticipated, and is not one to be suffered. Community vibrations must be endured, but vibrating a community is a nuisance."

In conclusion, the court granted the injunction prayed for with orders that the defendant should be given a reasonable time to remedy the condition.

The foregoing case was well considered, and in view of its facts and holding constitutes a decision of force and value on

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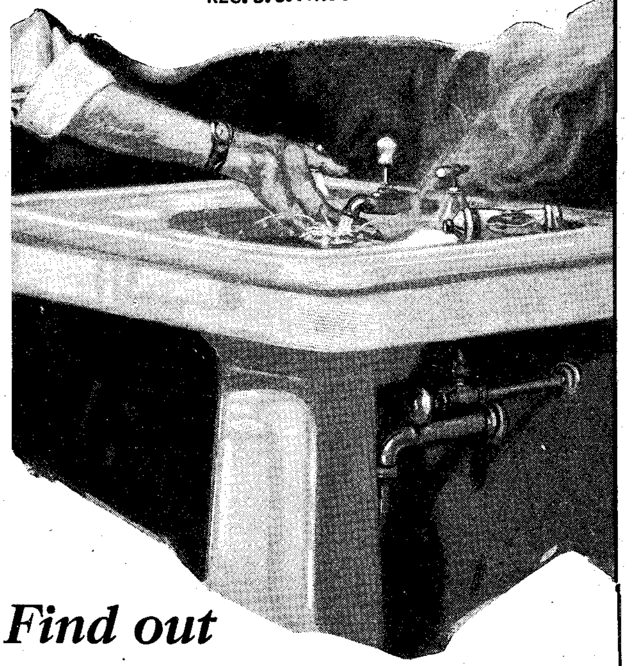

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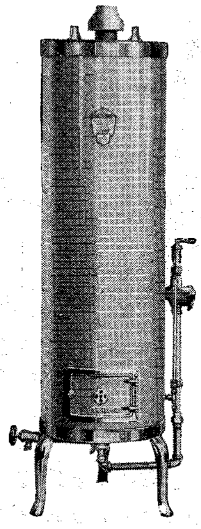

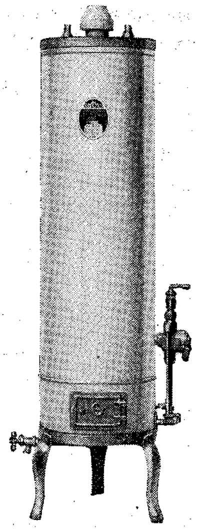

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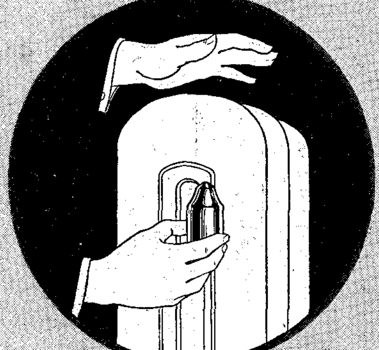

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the question involved. And in the light of this holding, it is obvious that considerable care should be used in the installation of heavy machinery that is bound to give off a certain amount of vibration, in respect to its effect on adjacent owners. For, as held in the case reviewed, if such vibrations materially interfere with the operation of a neighboring plant, the latter may acquire a right to action to enjoin that will be enforced. The case reviewed is one that every factory owner, operator and executive may with profit have in mind when machinery, that by any possible chance may prove offensive to neighboring plants, is being installed.

Care is not a very costly quality, but carelessness may have rather disastrous results. It is better to forestall such "comebacks," as found in the above case, than to have to spend a great deal of money and to lose an equal amount of time in setting something to rights that might have been properly cared for in the beginning. Cases such as this are frequently met in engineering practise."

MAN-MADE STATIC

THE following list of causes of radio-interference, with advice or suggestions for their elimination, has been compiled by the Radio Committee of the National Electric Light Association. Our quotations are from *Radio Retailing* (New York). The committee places direct-current arc-light circuits at the head of its list, and has this to say of them:

The direct-current arc-type street lights are frequently the cause of disturbance to radio listeners. The most likely causes of interference from arc-lights are grounds, loose connections and lamp-jumping. The first two rarely occur, and are easily found and fixt. Lamp-jumping is usually due to one of the following three causes, and can be easily repaired: 1. Broken, chipped or loose-fitting globes. 2. Broken or loose flexible-connection-strip from upper electrode to upper electrode box. 3. Broken flexible connection cable to movable clutch-rod.

Other items are specified as follows:

Street Lights Using Rectified Alternating Current—Mercury-vapor tubes for rectifying alternating current for street-lighting systems sometimes cause radio interference. The vacuum in these tubes changes occasionally, and boiling in water is done to restore the vacuum to the proper point. When these tubes are properly repaired, static disturbances are reduced to a minimum.

Incandescent Street-Lighting Systems—In some cases the disturbance from these systems is audible several hundred feet, caused by static leakage across the porcelain base in the lamp itself. Replacement of the defective sockets with new ones eliminates the trouble.

Elevator Controls—Elevator motors and controls are the source of disturbance frequently difficult to remedy. Most of the disturbance originates in the contact in the elevator shaft, as the operator of the car moves the control handle back and forth. Sparking of the motor and control equipment also cause trouble.

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The Mother's Reply is a little book which shows parents how to tell their children about the important matters of sex. Ask *for a copy.*

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Thermostats—Thermostats are now used to control dozens of different forms of devices, ranging from large industrial undertakings to the furnace in the home. Thermostats sometimes cause disturbances, depending upon the size of the controls and the amount of current they are handling. Condensers and radio-frequency choke-coils properly placed will eliminate these disturbances.

Heating Pads—The make-and-break contact thermostat in some of these pads has caused trouble, which can be remedied by proper attention to the design of the equipment.

Small Motors in the Home—Caused by sparking of the commutator. The cleaning of these commutators, and installing of new brushes from time to time, will reduce the disturbance to a minimum.

Small Motors in Industry—Small motors using direct-current are frequently sources of disturbance, covering limited areas, and usually confined to the place in which they are installed. Dirty and worn commutators and sparking brushes cause most of the disturbance. Connect a condenser across the motor leads, with the mid-point grounded.

Slip-Ring Alternating Current Motors—When these are subject to heavy load, and also when pitting and corrosion of the slip-ring occur, causing sparking, radio disturbance is likely to occur. Proper repair and attention to the condition of the motor will eliminate much of this disturbance.

Battery-Charging Devices—Vibrating, mercury-vapor, vacuum tubes and other forms of battery-charging devices will interfere with radio reception for several hundred feet. Much of the trouble can be eliminated by the judicious use of condensers and chokes.

Electric-Sign Flashers—These devices affect radio reception for a considerable distance, depending upon the amount of current being consumed through the flasher. One case of this kind was eliminated by placing the flasher inside of a metal box, which was grounded. Trouble from this source has been observed as far as five hundred feet.

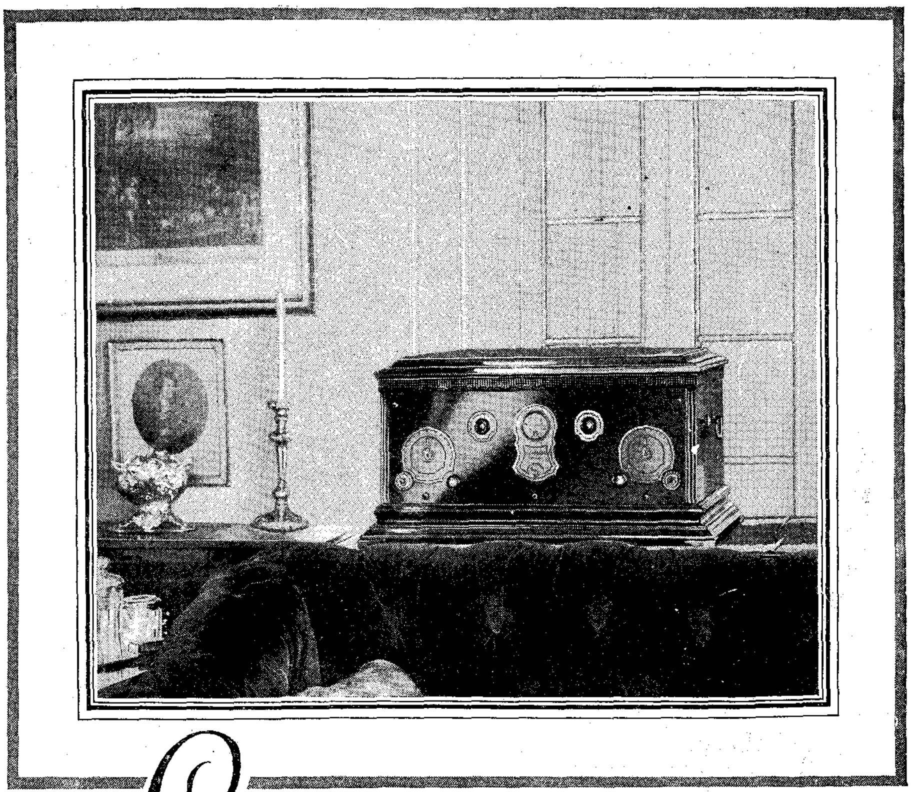
Precipitators and Treators—These devices usually employ rectified high-voltage alternating current, obtained by means of a rotating gap. The voltage of this device ranges from 50,000 to 150,000. There are several types, the two primary groups being those for precipitating carbon particles from smoke, and the other one being that used in treating chemicals and mineral vapors in "treator" or precipitation tanks. These devices sometimes cause trouble at a distance of fifteen miles from the source, depending upon the voltage and the arrangement of the rotating gap.

There is generally no difficulty in locating the source of such disturbance with a sensitive receiving set, equipped with a sharply directional loop. These disturbances can be minimized by the insertion of a large radio-frequency choke coil between the gap and the bus bar, where many leads branch out to the separate treating operations.

Flour Bleachers—Some of these bleachers employ 50,000 volts, rectified alternating current. The disturbances may be heard over an area of ten square miles. The design of this device is similar to that of the precipitators.

Gas-Engine Ignitions—The make-and-break system of ignition used on gas-engines will usually set up a disturbance for several hundred feet. The usual method employed is to insert radio-frequency chokes to correct this.

Telegraph Offices—These have been a



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OWNERS who understand radio construction say that Stromberg-Carlson Receivers give most consistently good reception *at all seasons—under all conditions.*

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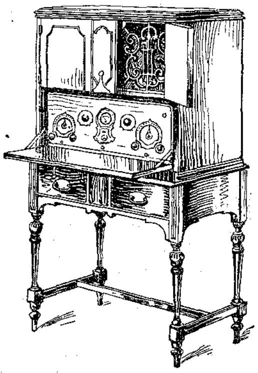
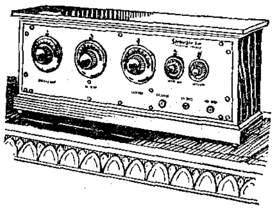
No. 601 Table Model. 6-tube: totally shielded; dual control; equipped with volt meter; takes new tube bases; operates horn or cone type Loud Speaker. Solid mahogany. $210.



No. 602 Drawing Room Model. Finished in American Walnut; built-in Loud Speaker; space for batteries and battery charger; 6-tube; totally shielded; takes new tube bases. $340.



No. 1 Type Table Model. 5-tube; has antenna coupling switch; also key for switching from first audio to second audio frequency amplifier. Mahogany finish. $180.

Prices quoted are for the United States east of the Rockies.

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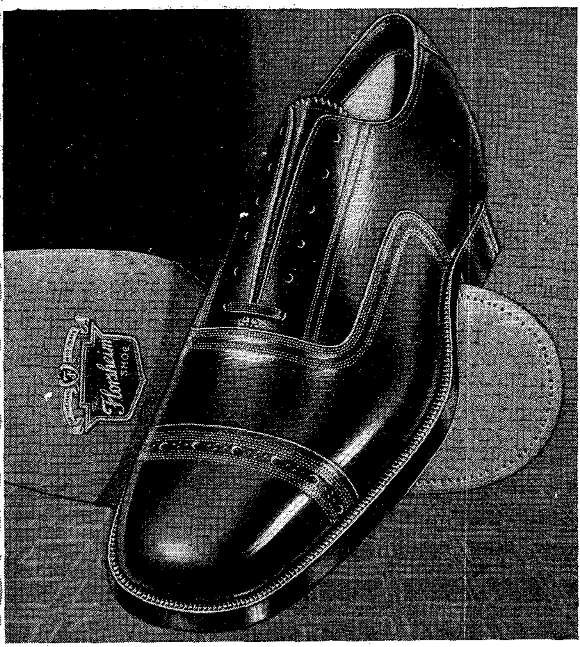

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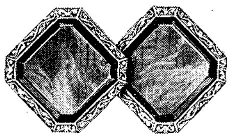
Krementz full dress and tuxedo sets are obtainable at almost any fine store catering to the well dressed man. Each set comes in a handsome gift box without extra charge.



2061 Links $5.50 pair

2062 4 Vest Buttons $5.50

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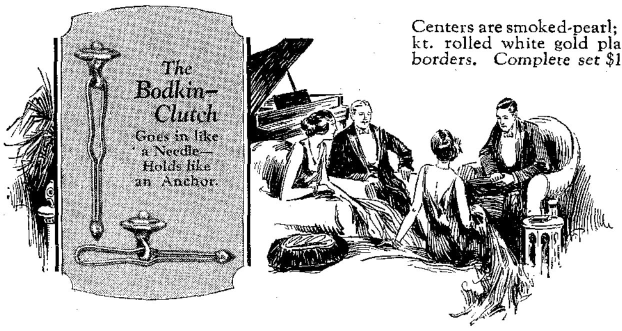
Centers are smoked-pearl; 14 kt. rolled white gold plate borders. *Complete set $15.*


The Bodkin-Clutch
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Newark New Jersey

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

source of disturbance for a block or so around, because of the constant making and breaking of circuits by keys and relays. Unless every key and every relay is furnished with a pair of condensers with the mid-point grounded, there does not seem to be much hope for eliminating this type of disturbance.

Large Organs—Each key on the organ and each stop is equipped with a small magnet, and as the organist runs over the keys a contact is made and broken as he touches and releases the keys, in each case setting up a small disturbance representing sharp static. In view of the fact that there are 800 pairs of wires in such large organs, this has been a difficult case to solve.

Some progress has been made in eliminating this type of interference by inserting condensers and resistances in the main lead from the generator supplying the ten-volt current for its operation.

Telephone Bell Ringers—This is an intermittent interference. Where the telephone exchange is located in the heart of a town or village, the constant ringing of the many bells forms a source of disturbance which seriously interferes with radio reception. The usual method employed to correct this interference is to insert radio-frequency chokes in the leads.

Street Railways—Radio interference is caused by faulty condition of tracks and overhead wires, and by defective rail bonds, and defective wheels on trolley-poles which, becoming badly pitted and corroded, cause excessive sparking.

BUILDING A DAM TO BURST IT

DAMS are usually built to last. The idea of constructing one, and then deliberately putting such a strain on it that it will give way, would seem to be a new one. This is now to be done for testing-purposes, we are told in a press bulletin issued by the Engineering Foundation (New York). More than $70,000 has been raised by a special committee of the Foundation, which, to settle engineering problems centuries old, will erect and destroy an arch dam one hundred feet high on Stevenson Creek, a tributary of the San Joaquin River, about sixty miles east of Fresno, California. We read:

Engineers of America and Europe are aiding the plan, which is attracting world interest among engineers. "Testing to destruction" an actual structure, it was said, is new to engineering effort. About $100,000 will be spent to determine by this method the principles of concrete arch design.

The arch dam investigation is being made by members of the American Society of Civil Engineers in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, the States of California and Oregon, the city of San Francisco, Los Angeles County, power companies, irrigation districts, universities, and individual engineers.

During the summer the foundation for the dam is being prepared and other initial steps taken in construction work. A large number of special instruments for measuring stresses, taking temperatures, and observing the slight movements of the dam during its construction and testing will be made. These instruments will be carefully tested at the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce in Washington before being put into the dam.

"Many factors combine to make this unusual experiment possible," said a statement issued at the headquarters of the Engineering Foundation in New York. "The natural conditions at the dam site are remarkably favorable.

"Proximity to the main water-supply conduit of the Southern California Edison Company assures an ample water supply under complete control. Moreover, the quantity of water needed and the consequent danger from failure of the dam as it is tested are minimized by the peculiar ruggedness of the site.

"The dam itself will be of striking dimensions. The abutments are to be excavated to solid rock foundation, giving the elevation in general 90-degree V-shape. At its lowest point the dam is to be seven feet five inches thick, gradually tapering to two feet at the thirty-foot level, above which it retains this thickness.

"It is purposed to build first to a sixty-foot height, and after making complete tests to extend the dam, two feet in thickness, forty feet farther in ten-foot lifts to a total elevation of 100 feet. The up-stream radius of curvature of the arch will be uniform, 100 feet.

"In size the structure will actually exceed some existing arch dams, so that the results of testing will have immediate practical utility. The local advantages will promote ease and speed of a great variety of observation. Not the least among the conditions favorable to the project are the character of engineering talent in charge of the tests and the extensive financial support of public utility corporations, construction companies, manufacturers, and engineers.

"The placing of concrete masonry is expected to begin in October. When the dam has been built to a height of sixty feet, it will be subjected to tests and observations about one year. It is then planned to increase its height in ten-foot steps to a total of 100 feet. At each stage the testing will be continued.

"The dam is to be situated in a rough, rocky gorge in the mountains, where no damage could result if the dam should break under the tests. An important water-supply conduit of the Southern California Edison Company, just above, will afford the use of water as needed for the tests without dependence upon local rainfall or melting snow.

"The tests, it is said, will be useful in designing and building other concrete structures, particularly other types of dams and arches for other purposes."

When the Worms Sang Together.—"With regard to earthworms singing," writes N. L., "you omitted mentioning that the German scientist said further that they produce 'a long-drawn flute-like tone which can be heard twelve feet away.'

"Last year they broadcast the song of the nightingale; soon we shall hear the song of the nightingale's dinner."—*Boston Transcript.*

DR. ALBERT W. HERRE, Chief of the Division of Fisheries in the Philippine Bureau of Science, writes to say that an article erroneously attributed to him in the Honolulu *Mid-Pacific*, and quoted recently in these pages, was not from his pen.

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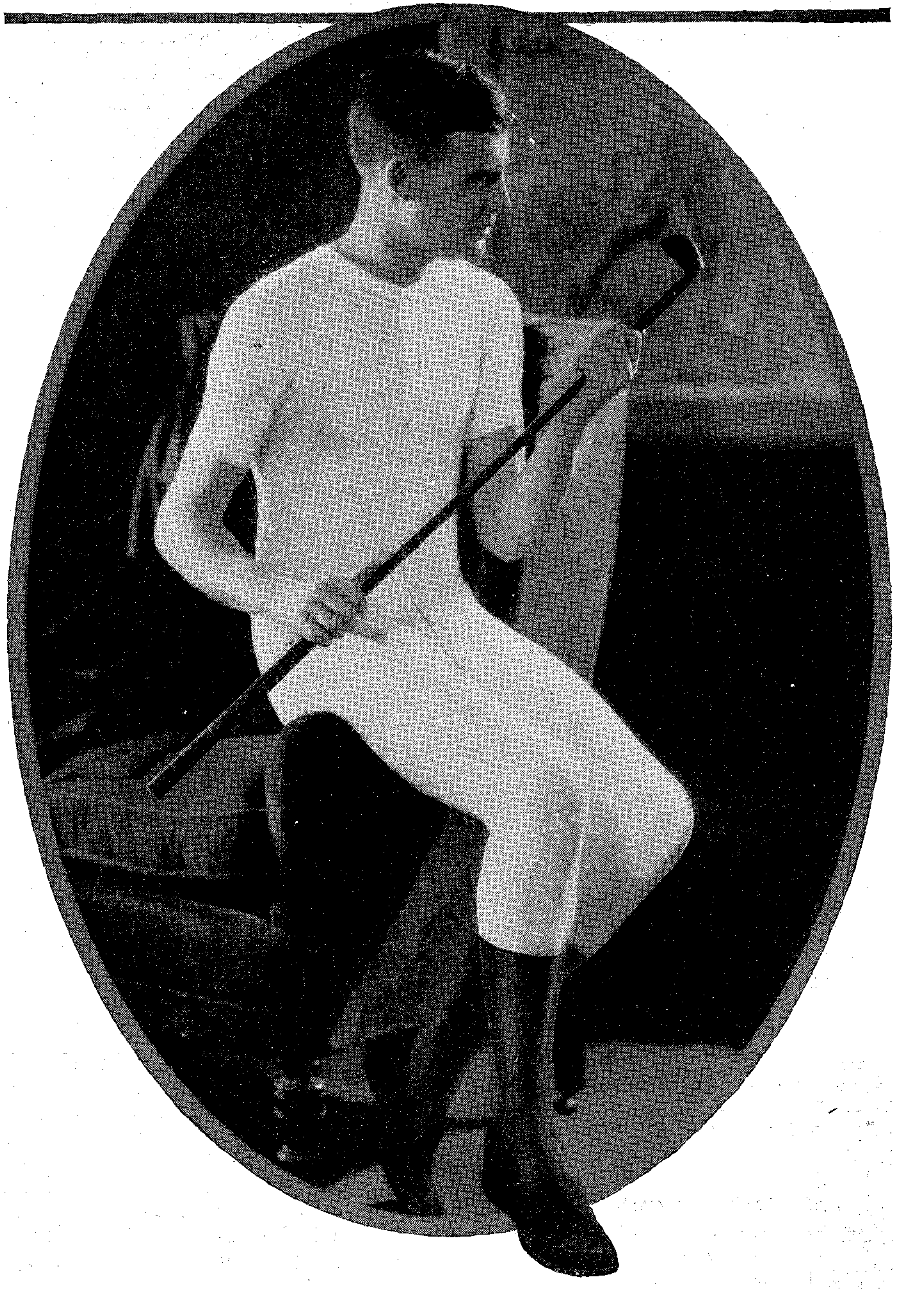

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

POLITICS AND SECURITIES

INVESTORS ARE LIKELY TO OVERESTIMATE the importance of politics as an influence upon business and upon securities, asserts George T. Hughes in one of his Consolidated Press articles on finance. Of course, he says, political changes do affect market prices temporarily, but they rarely affect investment values. Five years ago, we are reminded, investors were loath to take utility securities because they felt that the future of the industry was being endangered by public regulation. But to-day utilities offer one of the most attractive fields for investment. And yet public regulation is as much in effect as ever. The only difference is that the politicians have "come to see that these essential enterprises must be allowed to earn a return sufficient to attract new capital" and so "the political factor is no longer the dominant one." "Economic laws are stronger than the whole tribe of politicians," is the way Mr. Hughes puts it. He takes up the railroads as another case in point. "For years the railroads were the football of politics and no doubt many were deterred from investing in railroad securities because of legislation, actual and potential." It would be difficult to imagine any enterprise not under government control that is more closely supervised than the railroads are now. But during the past year, while the regulative conditions have not changed at all, the railroad shares have been making a big jump. As Mr. Hughes explains:

> It is not the conditions imposed upon railroad operation which makes one road prosperous and another insolvent. These things do make a difference, but in the long run other matters are far more important. First consideration should be given to the traffic-producing ability of the road, and second, to the margin in earnings over charges. If these are satisfactory you need not worry very much about legislation, for as an investor your property is valuable, and under the Constitution of the United States you may not be deprived of it without due compensation.

Now "if politics were the important factor in fixing investment values which many people commonly assume to be the case, it would certainly be evident in foreign government bonds," remarks Mr. Hughes. Of course, governmental changes do affect market values. The election of Hindenburg in Germany "was followed by reaction in the 7 per cent. dollar bonds to the lowest point they had sold up to that time since they were first issued." Nevertheless, insists Mr. Hughes, the rule is that such market fluctuations are only temporary and that "the underlying influence that fixes investment value over the longer period is practically always economic and financial, and not political." "There may be an exception as when Russia went through a complete revolution and the new government repudiated the obligations of the old." But these cases are exceptions. According to Mr. Hughes:

> The vital concern of the investor as distinguished from the speculator is not the politics of a country or political changes but the proportion of its total indebtedness to its total resources, the wealth of its people, the soundness of their monetary and banking systems and the prevailing economic conditions. Character is another important matter. Reputation for meeting obligations is more significant than any temporary alterations in the composition of cabinets, or even changes in the head of the government. French bonds sell where they do, not because a government of the Left or a government of the Right is in power but because France has kept on piling debt upon debt with, until very recently, no let-up. On the other hand, French bonds would sell a great deal lower than they do were it not for the world-wide confidence in French character, as evidenced in their long and honorable record for keeping their pledged word.
>
> To a great degree investors in foreign government bonds may properly disregard the politics of the country in question, provided the bonds qualify in these other particulars.

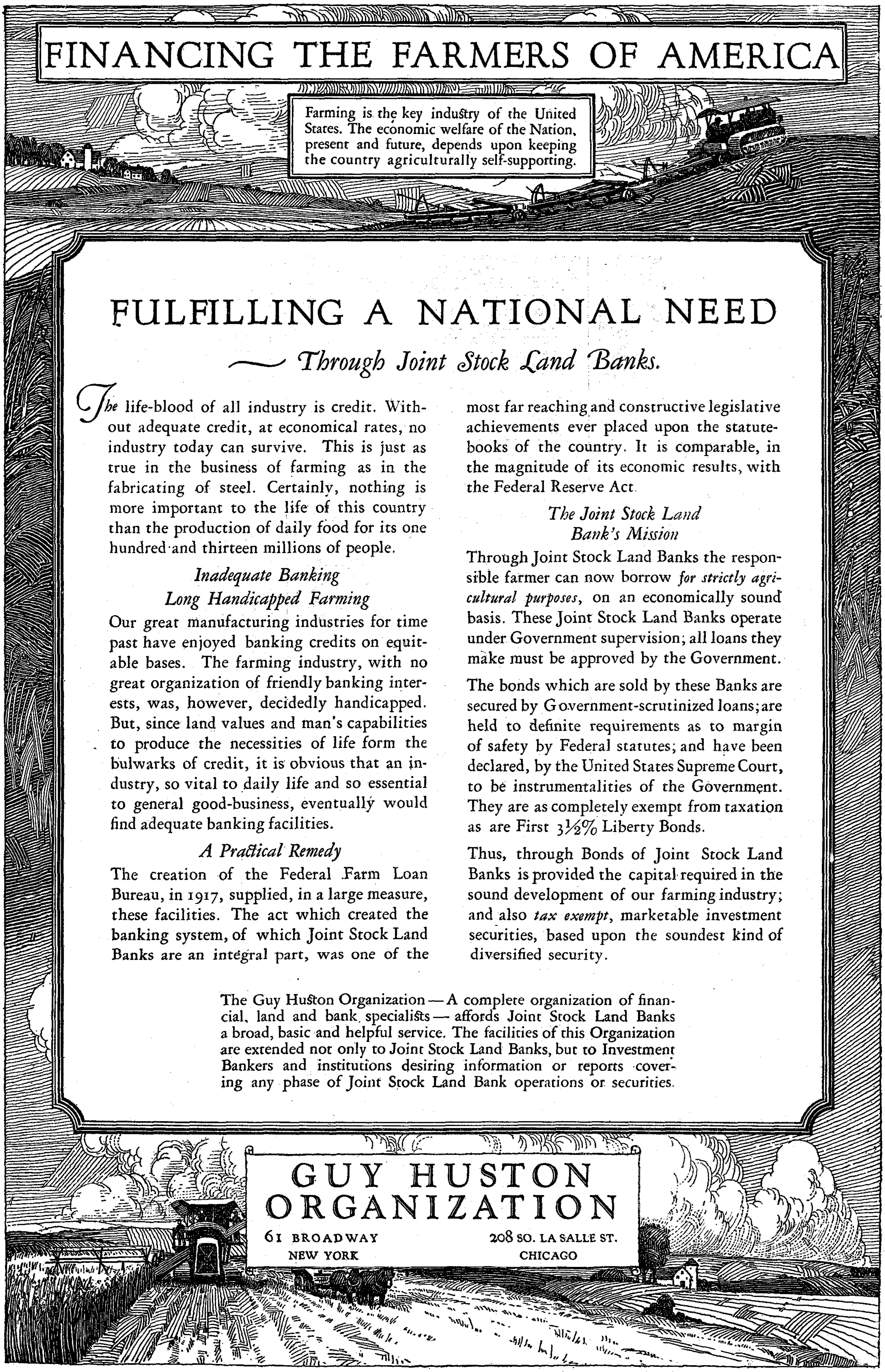
INVESTMENT ADVICE FOR WOMEN

THE CLASS OF INVESTORS who most need careful guidance and skilled advice "are women and others who are more or less directly dependent upon their investment income for their living." The statement is made by John Moody, president of Moody's Investors Service, in one of a series of articles in *Forbes*. At the outset Mr. Moody wants to assert with all the emphasis at his command that "none of these people should attempt to speculate in either stocks or bonds." He goes on to say that many stories could be told of women who have come into funds and then have been persuaded either by friends or relatives or by interested persons to invest in some low-grade security or promotion scheme, with disastrous results. After telling a few such stories, Mr. Moody continues:

> It is necessary to impress very deeply on the minds of people who have no investment knowledge that first of all they should never take the advice of interested parties. They should never take the advice of a relative or a friend unless that relative or friend happens to be thoroughly expert and informed on investment subjects.
>
> Women and dependent people should never forget the fact that nothing more than normal interest return can be secured on any capital unless some risk is taken, and the higher the yield on the capital, the larger the risk. In these days of relatively high investment yields, a larger income return can be secured with safety on investment capital than was the case twenty years ago. In the earlier days it was very difficult for one to invest funds with entire safety and get a yield of much over 5 per cent. Nowadays, however, it is reasonable for investors of this class to try to secure an average of about 6 per cent., but they should not expect to get much more than this without incurring a substantial amount of risk.
>
> And it should further be pointed out that even 6 per cent. can not safely be secured without broad diversification of funds. One of the greatest mistakes that small investors make who have only a few thousand dollars to invest, is to put all their money into one or two things.
>
> But there is hardly a greater truth to be emphasized than the fact that the smaller the sum possest, the more important it is that the risk which is inherent in all things be spread over as broad a field as possible and thus minimized to the fullest extent.

The average small investor, male or female, needs expert advice. But, we are told, "even where the best advice is not available there are many safeguards that can be adopted." If an inexperienced woman investor picks up a morning paper and turns to the Stock Exchange quotations, "she will find many bonds selling at prices to show a yield of 4½ to 5 per cent."

> If she buys any of these bonds which show these low yields, she can rest assured that she is not risking her principal to any material extent. If she buys Liberty bonds, she is not risking her principal. But when it comes to the question of getting a larger yield than such bonds show, or diversifying her capital sum into a number of different issues of different characteristics, in different parts of the country, and different parts of the world, it is entirely necessary for her to have special guidance.
>
> As a general investment principle it can be stated that even the completely uninformed investor can, with a little intelligence, buy bonds of high intrinsic value which will yield approximately the market money rate. But this rate may be only 4 per cent., or even less, and in these days such a low percentage is not inducement enough for the small investor to bother with securities at all. Such investors can get a similar rate of interest by simply putting their money into savings-banks.
>
> Any added yield beyond the current interest rate, which at the present writing is in the neighborhood of 4 per cent., is really the compensation secured as a result of the application of intelligent investment knowledge. It is certainly well worth securing this investment knowledge to increase one's assured income from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. But no small investors, male or female, have a right to expect a yield of 6 per cent. on their capital without risk of principal unless they already possess expert investment knowledge or use means for getting the benefit of it.



FINANCING THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Farming is the key industry of the United States. The economic welfare of the Nation, present and future, depends upon keeping the country agriculturally self-supporting.

FULFILLING A NATIONAL NEED

Through Joint Stock Land Banks.

The life-blood of all industry is credit. Without adequate credit, at economical rates, no industry today can survive. This is just as true in the business of farming as in the fabricating of steel. Certainly, nothing is more important to the life of this country than the production of daily food for its one hundred and thirteen millions of people.

Inadequate Banking Long Handicapped Farming

Our great manufacturing industries for time past have enjoyed banking credits on equitable bases. The farming industry, with no great organization of friendly banking interests, was, however, decidedly handicapped. But, since land values and man's capabilities to produce the necessities of life form the bulwarks of credit, it is obvious that an industry, so vital to daily life and so essential to general good-business, eventually would find adequate banking facilities.

A Practical Remedy

The creation of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, in 1917, supplied, in a large measure, these facilities. The act which created the banking system, of which Joint Stock Land Banks are an integral part, was one of the most far reaching and constructive legislative achievements ever placed upon the statute-books of the country. It is comparable, in the magnitude of its economic results, with the Federal Reserve Act.

The Joint Stock Land Bank's Mission

Through Joint Stock Land Banks the responsible farmer can now borrow *for strictly agricultural purposes*, on an economically sound basis. These Joint Stock Land Banks operate under Government supervision; all loans they make must be approved by the Government.

The bonds which are sold by these Banks are secured by Government-scrutinized loans; are held to definite requirements as to margin of safety by Federal statutes; and have been declared, by the United States Supreme Court, to be instrumentalities of the Government. They are as completely exempt from taxation as are First 3½% Liberty Bonds.

Thus, through Bonds of Joint Stock Land Banks is provided the capital required in the sound development of our farming industry; and also *tax exempt*, marketable investment securities, based upon the soundest kind of diversified security.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 16.—French troops in Morocco capture the El Bibane ridge from the Riffs.

The French Government notifies the British Government that it has accepted the principles of the debt-payment terms under which £12,500,000 is to be paid annually for sixty-two years, but reserves the right to discuss some other points.

September 18.—The Bolivian Government decrees a state of siege in three provinces, and José Gibano Villanueva, who was elected President in May, but prevented from taking office, has been deported and has gone to Arica, Chile, says a dispatch from La Paz.

The seamen's strike in Australia causes the Government to decide to dissolve Parliament and to call a general election in November.

September 19.—Following the Turks' refusal to accept any decison which the Council of the League of Nations might make in the dispute with the British Government over the Mosul question, the League decides to ask the Permanent World Court for an advisory opinion on procedure and competence.

September 20.—Paul Wayland Bartlett, one of the leading American sculptors, who has been living in Paris recently, dies suddenly in that city. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1865.

September 22.—The British delegation to the Council of the League of Nations requests that body to investigate the British Government's charges that the Turks are deporting Christians from the Mosul area and the Turkish charges that the British are occupying points temporarily held by Turkish troops.

The Chinese Government at Peking opposes a judicial inquiry into the Shanghai shootings of May 30, requested by the British Government, saying that the facts have already been investigated jointly by delegates of the Peking diplomatic body, and requests that negotiations for a solution of the difficulties leading up to the shootings be started immediately.

DOMESTIC

September 16.—Secretary of State Kellogg orders the cancellation of the visa of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament and of the English delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Washington in October, on the ground that his admission would be in violation of the American immigration law.

September 18.—President Coolidge is reported to regard the exclusion of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British Parliament, as a matter of course and the duty of the Secretary of State under the law.

A speed of five miles a minute is surpassed for the first time by man, when Lieut. Alford J. Williams, U. S. N., is credited unofficially with flying one kilometer near Mitchel Field, Long Island, at the rate of 302.3 miles an hour.

September 19.—The State Department notifies Maxwell Blake, American diplomatic agent and Consul General at

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Tangier, that the American flyers operating as part of the army of the Sultan of Morocco with the French forces against the Riffians, are apparently violating American laws against enlistment for military service under a foreign flag against a country with which the United States is at peace.

September 20.—In recommending that the week beginning October 4 be observed as national fire-prevention week, President Coolidge calls attention to the fact that the fire loss of last year amounted to $548,000,000 in property damage and 15,000 lives—the greatest fire loss in the history of the country.

September 21.—Col. William Mitchell, who denounced the War and Navy Departments' management of their air services, has been relieved from active duty by Maj.-Gen. Ernest Hines, Commanding General of the Eighth Corps area, in order to "preserve discipline," and the War Department approves the action, it is announced.

September 22.—Com. Sidney M. Kraus, one of the Navy's airship experts, testifies at the court of inquiry into the *Shenandoah* tragedy that the destruction of the dirigible was not caused by gas-cell explosion, but that the airship was literally twisted in half by the wind.

It Annoys Mr. Noyes.—

Sherwood on the movies? And shall I go to see
How Robin Douglas Fairbanks climbs a movie tree?
Shall I buy a ticket and pay amusement tax
To see a Yankee Little John who wields a movie ax?

Robin Hood is here again; all the women go
To see how "Dug" can scale a wall and dominate the show,
Smiling as he always does through some fearsome stunt,
Rescuing a lady, escaping from the hunt.

Merry, merry England is thronging as of old
Into picture palaces to huddle from the cold;
Love upon the cinema is kinder than the sleet,
And Sherwood, and Sherwood is warmer than the street.

Merry, merry England has gone to Yankee-land
For Robin and Marian and all the outlaw band.
Like all major poets I love the U. S. A.,
But give me England's Sherwood at the break of day.

Douglas, Douglas, Douglas, in a movie wood!
Are you Robin Fairbanks? Are you Douglas Hood?
I'll not go to see you. Not for my delight
Sherwood on the pictures, Movie-land at night.

—*Alfred Noyes in Punch.*

The Unterrified Bangs.—In these "evolutionary" times it is interesting to quote a few lines by John Kendrick Bangs. They are:

Whate'er my forebears may have been,
Ape, insect, bird, flesh, fowl, or fin,
I am myself; and, rain or shine,
Intend to fill the place that's mine.
Say what you will, prove what you can
About the origin of man—
No line of monkey ancestry
Can make a monkey out of me.

—*The Christian Register.*

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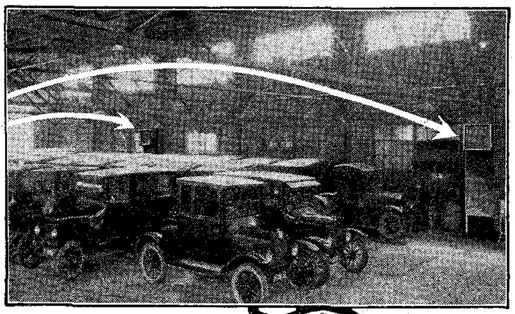

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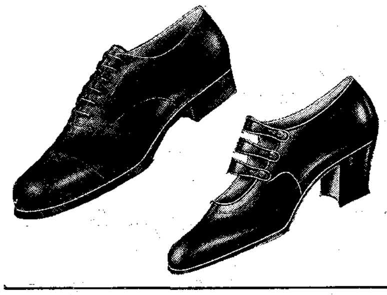

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The Fat and the Lean.—A critic says he liked the modern drest *Hamlet* "in streaks." Evidently a Baconian.—*The Humorist.*

Farming De Luxe.—I will make you a tailor-made suit for a milk cow or work horse. Phone 2304-W. 337 East Market. —*Classified Ad. in the Stockton (Calif.) Independent.*

Pathetic Plea for a Penny.—A silver penny, about 700 years old, has been unearthed at West Wycombe. It would be a graceful gesture on the part of America if she allowed this country to retain it.—*London Opinion.*

A Musical Misfortune.—Pottsville, Sept. 8.—Encountering a bank of fog as they rose from Conyngham Valley flying field, and failing to rise above the level of Conyngham Mountain, Lloyd Yost, pilot, and William H. Veale, Hazleton auto dealer, were both badly cut and bruised when the piano crashed into the side of the elevation.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

A Hay Fever Idyl.—A little stalk of goldenrod was just about dry enough to blow away.

"As a broadcaster," he chuckled, "I claim to rank with the most powerful stations in the country. Wonder how many are tuned in?"

A scattering volley of sneezes told that a number of people were already getting him. —*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Presence of Mind.—A few minutes after an alarm of fire was given in a hotel, one of the guests joined the group that were watching the fire, and chaffed them on their apparent excitement. "There was nothing to be excited about," he said. "I took my time about dressing, lighted a cigaret, didn't like the knot in my necktie, so tied it over again—that's how cool I was."

"Fine," one of his friends remarked, "but why didn't you put on your trousers."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

A Lawyer in Church.—A young criminal lawyer was always full of quips.

A few years ago I attended the funeral of a millionaire financier—one of those "high financiers" whose low methods he loved to turn the light on.

I arrived at the funeral a little late and took a seat beside him, and whispered, "How far has the service gone?"

He nodded toward the clergyman in the pulpit, whispered back tersely, "Just opened for the defense."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Eve's Appetite.—"One day," said a story-teller, "at the close of a hot day, Adam was returning with his hoe on his shoulder from a hard day's labor to his humble cottage. Maybe it was a cave. That don't matter, for it was an humble abode. Young Cain was running ahead, boylike, throwing rocks at the birds. Suddenly they came upon a beautiful garden.

"'O father,' said Cain, 'look at that beautiful garden. I wish we could live there.'

"'We did live in that garden,' said Adam regretfully, 'until your mother ate us out of house and home.'"—*The Christian Evangelist.*

When Grandma Does the Charleston.—Some people grow old gracefully; others attempt the new dances.—*Life.*

He Asked for It.—SENIOR—"How do you like my room, as a whole?"

FRESHMAN—"As a hole it's fine, as a oom—not so good."—*Vassar Vagabond.*

Pugilistic Note.—VISITOR—"If your nother gave you a large apple and a small one, and told you to divide with your rother, which apple would you give him?"

JOHNNY—"D'ye mean my big brother or my little one?"—*The Continent.*

A Chance for a Bargain.—SHE—"I ear that letter postage is going up to hree cents."

HE—"Yes?"

SHE—"I'm going to lay in a goodly store f two-cent stamps."—*Vassar Vagabond.*

Sauce for the Gander.—A relic left by n old New York column conductor, who rote in the 1850's:

MR. DUMAS'S PITHY MOT.

Mr. Dion Boucicault writes in to say hat M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, ately administered a very happy rebuke to high Parisian lady who had invited him o tea as an attraction for her fashionable uests. When the hostess asked M. Dumas o tell a story, he replied: "With pleasure, Madame; but allow me to take my turn. fter M. le Capitaine d'Artillerie, who has ust entered your drawing-room, has fired cannon I will tell a story." While it is ossible that this anecdote may be a pure nvention, it is good enough to be true.—*ercy Hammond in the New York Herald ribune.*

A Generous Job.—A Holyoke, Massahusetts, man in Worcester found that he ad spent all his money, and began looking bout for a chance to earn some. Seeing group of men digging for the foundation f a new building, he asked the foreman if e could go to work. "Sure," said the oreman, "help yourself to a shovel." icking up an idle shovel, the newcomer orked away for a couple of hours. inally, when he paused for a rest, one of e men who was working beside him said: I don't seem to know you—where do ou live?" "I live in Holyoke," replied e newcomer. "What are you doing ere?" asked the other. "All of us Worester men are giving a day's work free to elp build the new Presbyterian church."—*oston Globe.*

Playing Both Ends Against the Middle.—ne of the witnesses at a royal commission ppointed to inquire into a case of alleged ribery in an election, stated that he had ceived $25 to vote Conservative, and in oss-examination it was elicited that he ad also received $25 to vote Liberal.

Mr. Justice Matthew, in amazement, peated:

"You say you received $25 to vote onservative?"

"Yes, my lord."

"And you also received $25 to vote iberal?"

"Yes, my lord."

"And for whom did you vote at the ish?" asked the astonished judge, throwg himself back in the chair.

And the witness, with injured dignity in ery line of his face, answered with great rnestness:

"I voted, my lord, according to my nscience!"—*Vancouver Province.*

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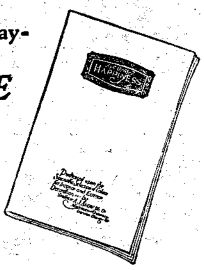

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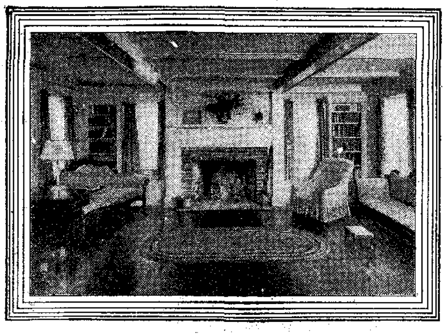

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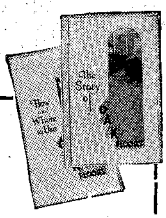

STAMMERING

If the stammerer can talk with ease when alone, and most of them can, but stammers in the presence of others, it must be that in the presence of others he does something that interferes. If then we know what it is that interferes, and avoid it, must it not be that we are getting rid of the thing that makes us stammer? That's the philosophy of our method of cure. Write for information. SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS, Tyler, Texas.

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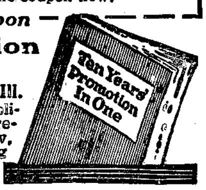
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

enthuse.—"C. V. W.," Merced, Calif.—The word *enthuse* meaning, "To render enthusiastic; yield to or display enthusiasm," is a colloquialism, and is characterized as such by the dictionaries.

finance, financing.—"H. D. S.," Allentown, Pa.—The word *finance* is pronounced *fi-nans'*—*i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*. *Financing* is pronounced *fi-nans'ing*—both *i's* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*.

geography.—"M. O.," New York City.—Your question is somewhat ambiguous. *Geography* is "the science that *describes* the surface of the earth," etc., from the Greek *gē*, earth, and *grapho*, write. A *treatise* is "a literary composition." A treatise that describes the surface of the earth is the product of human effort. If you mean that *geography* is a record of human life, you restrict the word to that branch of geography known as *anthropogeography*, which treats of the earth in its relation to man. In this sense, the word *treatise* would be employed only in a figurative sense—a more exact word would be *record*.

hyphens.—"E. W. L.," Rock Island, Ill.—A group of words which together form a single sense are sometimes joined by hyphens in order to convey that idea of unity. But, if the idea of unity is adequately conveyed without the hyphens, the practise is to omit them. A headliner might write, "A Fourth of July Safely Passed." Would he mean that an Independence Day had passed without accident, or merely that more than seven days of July had passed without accident? But, if he wrote, "A Fourth-of-July Safely Passed," there could be no question of his intention.

junior.—"D. B. C.," Denver, Colo.—The courts universally recognize that *junior* or *Jr.* is no part of a man's name, may be dropped or assumed at will, and has no bearing on legal papers of any sort. The legal name is "John Doe"; to distinguish the son from the father, the son may subscribe himself "John Doe, *Jr.*" or *2d.*, or *II*, but his name is nevertheless only "John Doe." Upon the death of his father he may drop the *Jr.* or not as he chooses, but even tho his bank account and other legal papers may be in the name of *John Doe, Jr.*, it is not necessary for him to continue so to subscribe himself in other matters.

Macfarlane.—"C. T. M.," Seattle, Wash.—As used the word means "a cape-overcoat with slit sides to permit the passing of the hands into the pockets of inner garments."

patio.—"H. L.," Lindsborg, Kan.—The word *patio* is pronounced *pa'ti-o*—*a* as in *art*, *i* as in *police*, *o* as in *obey*.

profile.—"J. H. P.," Philadelphia, Pa.—The word *profile* may be pronounced either *pro'fil*—*o* as in *go*, *i* as in *police*, or *pro'fail*—*o* as in *go*, *ai* as in *aisle*.

Stanbury.—"W. E. S.," Greenville, Ill.—The name *Stanbury* has been derived from the Old English *stan*, a stone, rock, and *burh*, a fortification; therefore, "Dweller at the Stone or Rock Fortification." A variant form is *Stanborough*, "Dweller at the Rocky Hill." Other variant spellings are *Stanbery*, *Stanberry*, *Stanbrough*, and also *Stainborough*, and *Stainbrough*, since *stan* in Old English was pronounced to rime with *rain*.

It does not follow, however, that there is relationship between the bearers of these names, for when surnames were adopted nine hundred years ago, many families adopted names descriptive of the locality in which they lived, notwithstanding the confusion that this caused when two unrelated families chose the same descriptive name.

tombstone.—"A. W. R.," Dallas, Tex.—The word *tomb* occurs in Middle English as *toumbe* and *tumbe*. In the form *tombe* it is found in Old French, whence it came from the Late Latin *tumba*, from the Greek *tumbos*, a sepulchral mound. The word figures in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," line 10,832. As for *stone*, this is from Anglo-Saxon *stān*, which in Middle English became *ston*.

The terms are both very old. We have a record of *tomb* spelled *tumbe* in Layamon's translation of Wace's "Brut d'Angleterre." Layamon, or Laweman as he is sometimes called, was a priest of Ernley, now Arley, in Worcestershire, who flourished between 1155 and 1200.

Of the pronunciation of *tomb*, Dr. James A. H. Murray, Editor of "The New English Dictionary on Historic Principles, Based on Materials Collected by the Philological Society of England," says: "The final *b* began to be mute in England early in the fourteenth century, but the spelling *tomb*, which never exactly represented the spoken word, has survived, and from the seventeenth century has been the accepted form."

vulgarism.—"E. L. F.," Kingston, Pa.—Rhetorically, a vulgarism is, "a word or phrase offensive to good taste, or suggestive of lack of culture; any violation of reputable literary usage in the employment of language." *Vulgarity* has the same rhetorical sense. The use of "yeh" for "yes" is a vulgarism.

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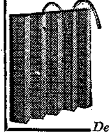

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